The Literary Digest

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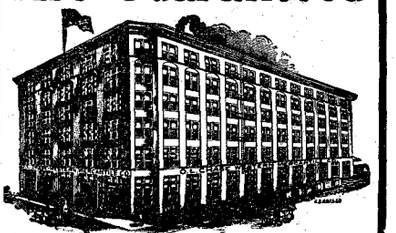

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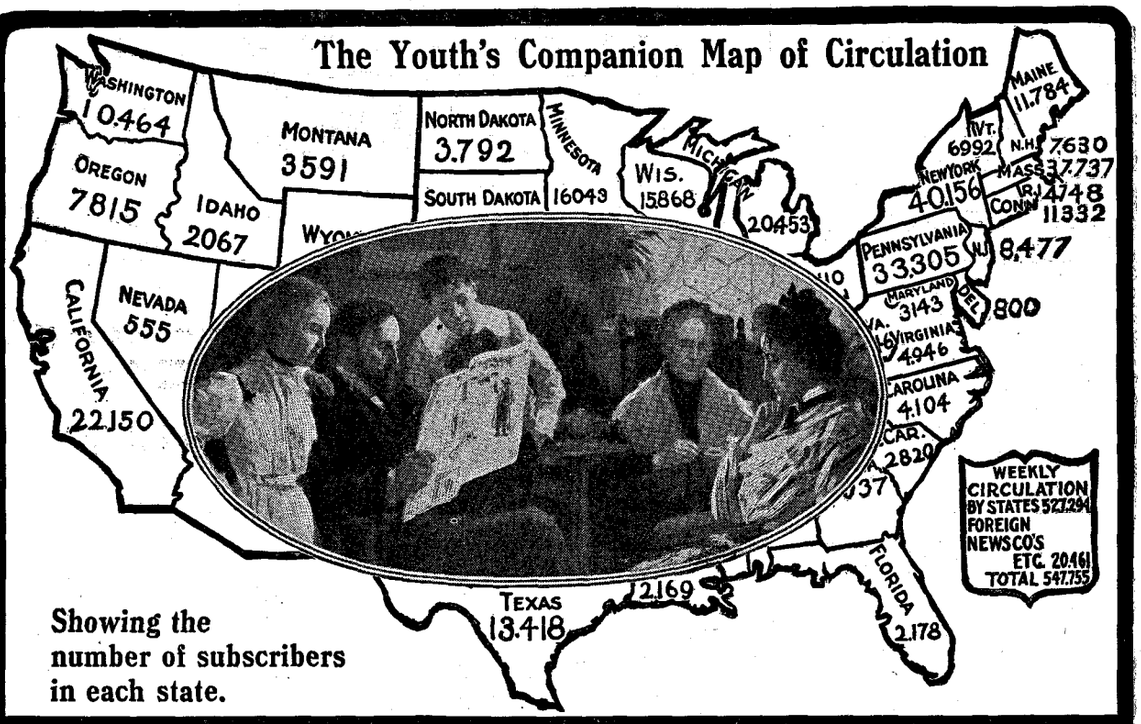

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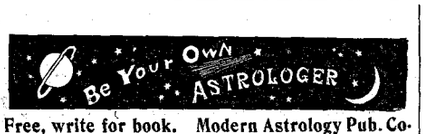

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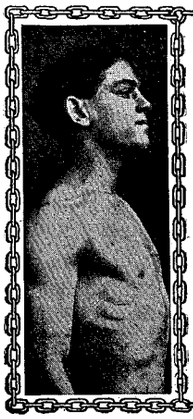

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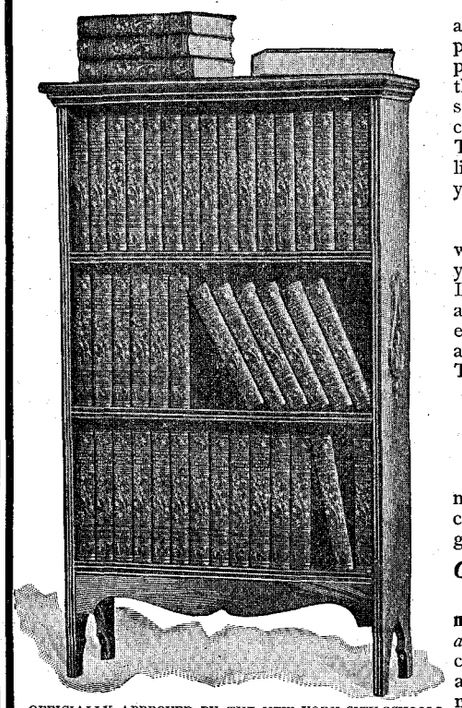

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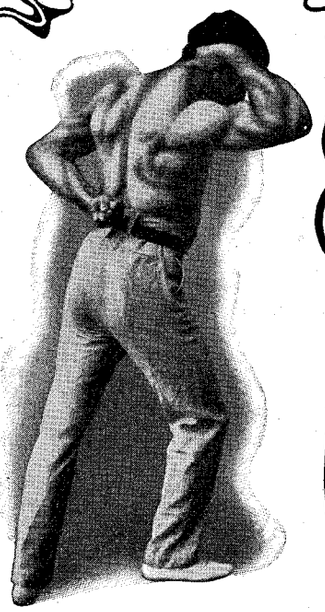

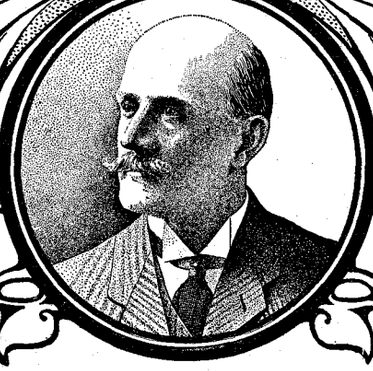

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE feature of last Tuesday's election that is looked upon as of largest import is the cutting down of the Republican vote in many parts of the country. The Republican party retains control of Congress, and retains control of most of the States that were Republican in the sweeping victory of 1900; but with majorities greatly reduced. It may be a victory for the Republicans, remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "but it is also a warning and a rebuke." In New York, where Governor Odell (Rep.) rolled up a plurality of 111,000 two years ago, he wins this year by a margin so slender that the Republican New York *Sun* admits that "with a Democratic candidate of standard strength," and with Hill and the coal plank out, "nothing could have prevented a substantial Democratic victory." The Democratic vote in New York city broke all previous records, and in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts the Republican majorities suffered loss. The Democrats, as a result, are looking to 1904 with renewed hope. The Republicans aver that such a reaction is always to be expected in the off-year elections, however, and look for victory in 1904 with the utmost confidence.

The main topics of the campaign were tariff reform, the coal and beef trusts, and the strike. Little was heard of anti-imperialism, silver, or Mr. Bryan, while ex-President Cleveland took a more active part in the campaign than he has taken for a number of years. The strike, while it lasted, was considered the great danger to Republican success, and Mr. Hill made a strong effort, in his mine-ownership plank, to take advantage of the popular feeling toward the coal operators. The tariff reform agitation seemed to be stimulated remarkably by Speaker Henderson's unexpected and abrupt retirement, and some think the Republican party lost a good many votes by it. But none of these issues rose to commanding importance, and the interest in the campaign, all over the country, appeared to be decidedly languid. Vaudeville attractions were used in some places to get the voters out to the political meetings, and in Ohio Tom Johnson toured the State in his automobile, followed by a cavalcade carrying a big circus tent with banners, torches, benches, etc., for his mass-meetings. The campaign predictions, as usual, gave each side a majority of the votes, but it became noticeable, as election day drew near, that the leaders on both sides became more conservative in their predictions regarding Congress, and it became evident that the result was considered doubtful and that the majority, either way, was expected to be small.

The President's Concern.—"After all, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, is more interested in the result of this election than any other American citizen. His policies are at stake; his future is at stake. His Administration invites the verdict of the American people. He has just achieved an act of immense significance to his fellow-countrymen. He has brought to a peaceful end the most threatening labor contest in our history. He has done it by Republican advice and Republican assistance. No Democrat of official or unofficial station had any hand in it whatever.

"It is Theodore Roosevelt, his record and his public services, that are really the main issue of these state and congressional elections of 1902. A Democratic majority in the national House of Representatives means a complete tying of the hands of our splendid American Executive. It means disapproval of the things which he has accomplished, and the things which his Administration promises. It means the first step toward a renaissance of Bryan and Bryanism."—*The Boston Journal* (*Rep.*).

Democratic Party and Socialism.—"All over the East combinations have been made between the Democrats and labor-unions. In New York State, in the counties of Schenectady, Saratoga, Washington, and Warren, where a street-car strike had lasted for several months, the workingmen have been arrayed against the Republican party, and the Democrats have eagerly nominated active labor agitators for the Senate, for the Assembly, for Congress, and for various local offices. It was in order to take advantage of this growing sentiment of unrest among the laboring classes that Senator Hill, at the Democratic State convention in Saratoga, inserted in the platform his grotesque plank for the government ownership of the anthracite coal-fields. For the same reason Democratic orators on Wednesday night endeavored to make John Mitchell the great popular hero of the age, and put all the blame for the coal strike and for everything else the public complains of on J. Pierpont Morgan. Once more the masses are being arrayed against the classes.

"This is one of the pregnant signs of the times. It would seem to foreshadow a great coalition in 1904 between the Democratic party and the socialistic and labor element. It would be a coalition in some respects similar to that in which the Democratic national committee entered in 1902, when the Populists and Democrats combined in half a dozen States in a fusion on Presidential electors, the result being that the populistic element of the party ran away with the organization four years later at Chicago and nominated William J. Bryan on a platform more Populistic than Democratic."—*The New York Herald* (*Ind.*).

The "Apathy."—"It is really not surprising that such a state of apparent political indifference should be noted this year. The laws of nervous reaction would alone largely account for it. We have come through a series of heart-breaking campaigns, and the electorate naturally wants a rest. It can not live in perpetual crisis. It refuses to believe that it has to 'save the country' year after year. Mr. Bryan got seriously on the nerves of the people for several years running; now that he has become only a country editor, a grateful and soothing sense of ease has fallen upon thousands whom he kept so long in a state of high excitement. Locally, we have no Tammany nightmare to trouble our sleep this year. There is reason enough, then, that apathy should seem to defy the most earnest efforts of the political managers to dispel it. It worries them, since it leaves them more than usually at sea about the result on election day.

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When voters will not turn out to march and yell, how can you tell what they will do when it comes to casting their ballots? Here is one of the perils of prosperity. In 1890, it will be remembered, the people were so busy and prosperous under the McKinley tariff that they forgot to vote for the party which had conferred that blessing upon them. Republicans are said to fear a repetition of that unpleasant lapse of memory. We know nothing about this, but we do know that an uneventful and unemotional campaign is conducive to independent voting. When no wild excitement drives citizens in masses to stand by the party at all hazards, they are more apt to listen to the still small voice of individual judgment. In that view of the case, 'apathy' is not an unmixed evil."—*The New York Evening Post* (*Ind.*).

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND MANSLAUGHTER.

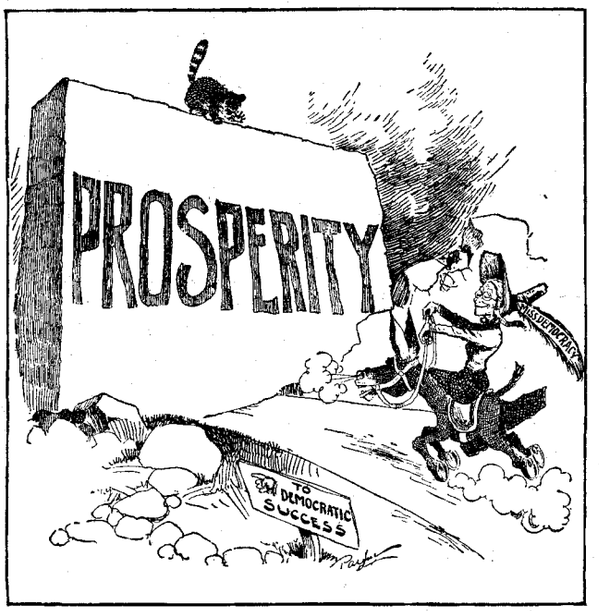
THE daily newspapers seem to approve heartly the indictment of three Christian Scientists for manslaughter in the second degree on the ground that they "did maliciously and feloniously cause the death of Ethel Quimby, aged seven years, by neglecting to provide medical attendance," as the indictment puts it. The little girl died of malignant diphtheria in White Plains, N. Y., with no treatment except that given by John C. Lathrop, a Christian Science practitioner, and by her parents, also Christian Scientists, who are all three now held on the above charge. If found guilty, the law prescribes no less a penalty than fifteen years' imprisonment or $1,000 fine, or both. The newspaper opinion on the case is pretty well represented by these paragraphs from the Brooklyn *Standard Union*:

"The folly of these people is past all understanding, and on a par with the savage Indians, whose 'medicine men' beat tom-toms and perform weird dances before the sick to frighten away the evil spirits supposed to possess the body of the sufferer. Their ignorance and superstition, for it is nothing better, in a land and age of enlightenment, is simply astounding, and it is no wonder Coroner Banning has lost patience with them. He has already had several deaths due to what he calls 'Christian Science neglect' come under his official notice, and says he proposes to hold some one for the grand jury for this case.

"If these people choose to go off and die by themselves when stricken with illness, rather than call in proper medical aid, no one can object; but that the lives of helpless children should be imperiled through their criminal folly and infatuation is intolerable. An example should be made that will bring them to a realizing sense of their errors."

On the other side, Mr. W. D. McCrackan, who acts as press agent, or "secretary of the Christian Science Publication Company," of New York State, asks pointedly in a letter to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*: "If the failure to heal one case of diphtheria by Christian Science treatment constitutes manslaughter, what name shall be applied to over 1,000 such failures under medical practise in one city of the Union alone during a period of six months?" He says further:

"Mr. John C. Lathrop, the Christian Science practitioner, while saying very little in his own defense, has gone right ahead and has healed several patients of diphtheria by Christian Science treatment under the close observation of the health officer of White Plains. On October 22 that officer stated in his sworn testimony before the coroner that he had examined the Quimby household that morning, and had found the usual evidences of diphtheria in three of its members. No antitoxin has been administered since then, and no material remedies of any sort have been administered to these patients.



NOTHING IN THE WAY BUT THE HIGH HURDLE.
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

G. O. P.: "There's something worse than crumpled rose-leaves in this bed."
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

"DOTH NOT THE APPETITE ALTER?"—Much Ado, Shakespeare.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

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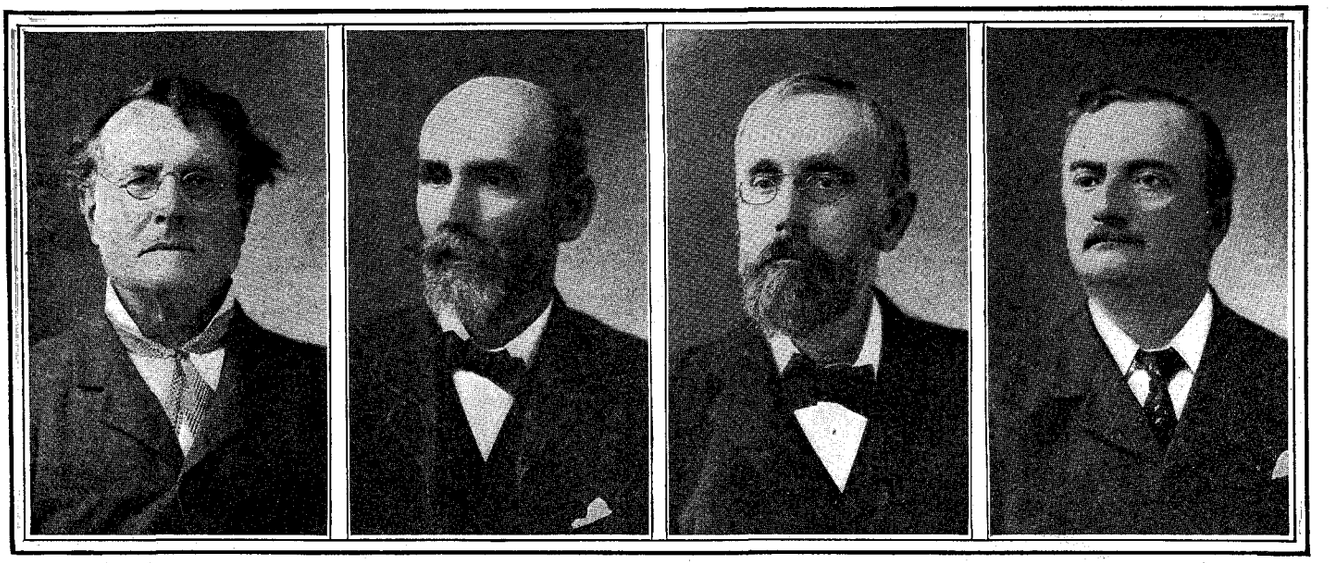

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EDWARD BLAKE. MICHAEL DAVITT. JOHN DILLON. JOHN E. REDMOND.

Yesterday the quarantine was raised from the household and its members officially reported free from diphtheria.

"As a general summing up of the result of Christian Science practise in the Quimby family, we have one failure to cure a case of malignant diphtheria. Over against this failure we have to record the cure, five years ago, of Mrs. Quimby of valvular heart disease, an organic disease of twenty years' standing, and now the cure of two, if not three, cases of diphtheria by Christian Science treatment under the immediate supervision of the health department of White Plains."

VISIT OF THE IRISH "ENVOYS."

IT is reckoned by Mulhall that there are nearly 1,800,000 persons of Irish descent in the United States, as against a population of 4,700,000 in Ireland. This large section of the Irish people are being visited by four delegates sent by the United Irish League of Ireland to the first national convention of the United Irish League of America, held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on October 20. John E. Redmond, Michael Davitt, John Dillon, and Edward Blake, the four envoys, have been enthusiastically received in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, at large mass-meetings, and many thousands of dollars have been given at these meetings to aid the League, and their visit has elicited some sympathetic comment on Ireland's misfortunes.

Col. John F. Finerty, president of the American branch of the League, said in his speech before the Boston convention:

"English rule stands self-condemned by the official reports of its own servants, which show that Ireland has to-day a smaller population than she had in 1801, and that within the last sixty years 1,250,000 of her people starved to death; more than 2,000,000 were evicted from their holdings, and 4,000,000 at least sought refuge from British tyranny in this and other free countries. A government, whether native or foreign, that could and can find no remedy for the wholesale destruction of an ancient and highly endowed people has no right to exist. It has sinned against the beneficence of God and the inherent rights of mankind."

Says the Philadelphia *Record:*

"Wherever love of liberty is a popular passion, there will be found in strong force the friends of the desperate cause of Irish national self-government. This deathless and ineradicable aspiration for freedom can not be checked nor suppressed by petty official persecution and continued denial of justice. The tighter the grip of British authority, the more resentful, audacious, and clamorous the Irish patriots. For the justice of their cause they call the civilized world as witness; in and for its interest they willingly endure ignominy, exile, or imprisonment. Grievances such as they protest against are not to be settled by mere constabulary methods. Self-government, with all which it implies; the land for the peasantry and abolition of alien landlordism; educational equality of all creeds before the law; application of surplus revenue to famine relief; non-interference with judicial processes—these and kindred reforms, for which the United Irish League stands, go to the very root of civilization. The universal consciousness of this truth makes broad and smooth the way for Irish League champions wherever their footsteps are directed. There is in this pervading sentiment less of hostility to British methods of Irish control than of admiration and sympathy for a people ruled by a venal and alien bureaucracy. In this era of arbitration and compromise there ought to be found some means to secure a settlement of the conflict between the friends of Irish freedom and its opponents."

LABOR-UNIONS AND THE MILITIA.

MORE trade-unions are declaring their opposition to the militia (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of July 20, 1901) and their attitude is stirring up no little comment. Mr. John Mulholland, of Toledo, Ohio, president of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, recently stated that he did not want the members to join the militia. The Local Trades Assembly of Syracuse, New York, also recently passed a resolution, by a unanimous vote, requiring union men who are members of the National Guard to resign under pain of expulsion from the unions. The Illinois State Federation unanimously passed a similar resolution week before last, stating that membership in military organizations is a violation of labor-union obligations, and requested all union men to withdraw from the militia. President Young, of the Federation, is reported to have said that the militia is a menace, not only to unions, but to all workers throughout the country.

Many of the papers do not take kindly to the action of the unions. By adopting such resolutions, says the New York *Times*, "organized labor publicly declares that the member of a trades-union can not be a good citizen." But the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* takes a different view. Referring to the above statement made by *The Times*, it says:

"No opinions of this kind can be considered thoroughly well founded. In a population as large as that of the United States, it is practically impossible to keep up a universal military system. It is conceivable that a crisis may occur which will demand the service of every able-bodied man of military age. But until that crisis comes it is absurd to attempt to provide for it, except by unobtrusive methods. Any more general system of

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military service in time of peace would be found too costly and burdensome. . . . . .

"The opposition of the unions is quite as reasonable in its way and less obnoxious to good government in that it would not forbid military activity in a time of real war and national peril.

"That a man or a body of men choose not to be military is in this country no proof of a defect in the quality of citizenship in time of peace. There is no lack of men better adopted to military duty. On the other hand, recent facts as well as much experience in the past show that civilians of any class acting within their legal rights have nothing to fear from the militia or the regular soldiery. The public will always be found on the side of the guardsmen and the regulars in the performance of any duty assigned them by the proper authorities. Attacks on the army have so often recoiled on the heads of those who made them that there can no longer be any question as to popular sentiment."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* believes that if the labor leaders succeed in destroying or weakening our military organizations they will "necessitate the establishment of a much larger standing army than we now have." "The worst enemy of organized labor could not hope for its leaders to commit a greater blunder." The New York *Tribune* remarks:

"If this doctrine of the incompatibility of union membership and military service is maintained when organized labor reaches its goal, we shall then have a great army of wage-earners consolidated on a principle of disloyalty to their government and bound by the rules of their union to refuse it assistance in repelling invasion or putting down domestic rebellion. We shall have a society which will allow no man to earn a living who does not bind himself to its rules, one of which is that he shall not bear arms in the service of his state. We shall thus see a state established within the state, claiming superior allegiance to the body politic and announcing antagonistic aims. Its subjects must not undertake to maintain the laws of the old state. They must regard themselves as men without a country, and keep a free hand in contemplation of future insurrection."

MORALIZING ON THE PORTO RICO RIOTS.

THE registration riots in Porto Rico either justify our expansion policy or condemn it; it all depends on the point of view, as may be seen by the newspaper comments quoted below. The riots, it appears from the despatches, were due to the obstinacy of the members of the Federal party, who persisted in their desire to register, in spite of the well-understood wish of the Republicans, who are in power, that they should not do so. "At Vieques," we are told, "eight insular policemen guarded the booth, no Federals were admitted, and none registered," so the registration passed off in an orderly manner. But in other towns the representatives of the law were not treated with so much respect. At San Lorenzo a mob of Federals attacked the police, with the result that two rioters were killed and three policemen desperately wounded. At Patillas there was another riot, due to the disrespectful attitude of the local population, who are Federals, toward a large body of Republican visitors from a neighboring village, who desired to register, to the exclusion of the home voters. As the despatches put it, Patillas "was invaded by a large mob of Republicans from Guayama, who forcibly took possession of the booths, shut out the Federals, and registered the whole of the Guayama non-resident party." "Four men were badly wounded" in this misunderstanding. Ponce was for two hours "in the hands of a Republican mob, alleged to have been aided by municipal police," with the result that "one man was killed and several were wounded." In brief, "there was no Federal registration throughout the island," and Porto Rico seems likely, at this writing, to go Republican.

Now for the moral. The anti-expansionist New York *Evening Post* says:

"The way in which the Porto Ricans have taken to American customs is astonishing even the most ardent of expansionists. The latter, of course, foresaw from the very beginning what an easy thing it would be to 'civilize' this charming island. All you had to do was to hoist the American flag, keep a garrison of United States troops, appoint an American governor-general, revise the laws, and, presto! the change would be complete. Any one who doubts the thoroughness of this process should read the despatches about the recent insular registration day, and if these do not convince him, why, it is simply because he does not wish to be convinced. Riots and shootings, it appears, took place all over the island. Two men were killed and fifteen injured at San Lorenzo, where the mob attacked the police. At Patillas, which was invaded by a large mob of Republicans from Guayama, with a political skill suggestive of much training under Devery, the rioters took possession of the booths, shut out their rivals, and registered the whole non-resident crowd. This shows that in the matter of the use of the revolver our Caribbean islanders have already reached in their upward progress that grade of culture which is to be found in local elections in Arizona and Oklahoma. Weighing the Patillas registration methods carefully, we must, however, admit that their education in the rights and privileges of the American citizen has progressed far enough to put them on a level with Quay's Philadelphia ballot-box stuffers and 'deadmen' voters. In Ponce our customs are also being rapidly introduced, for the political casualties there yesterday were two killed and many wounded. Every despatch brings additional accounts of similar noteworthy advance. How can any one longer doubt the ability of this country to assimilate islanders of other climes and other civilizations with ease and satisfaction!"

Just about the opposite view is taken by the expansionist New York *Tribune*, which says:

"The exhibition of political campaigning with pistols and stilettos now being given in Porto Rico must awaken painful memories in the good anti-imperialists who were in hysterics two years ago because the Government established under the Foraker law treated the Porto Ricans too much as 'subjects' and established a 'despotism' over them. Learned pamphlets on the Constitution, eloquent orations on the rights of man, impassioned leaders denouncing the 'tyrants' in power at Washington, rained on us thick as autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa, because these excellent Porto Ricans, who had 'enjoyed such large measure of self-government under Spain,' were being subjected to a Presidential satrapy instead of being assimilated to ourselves, as became the Declaration of Independence, and put in entire control of their own island in reward for the trusting enthusiasm with which they welcomed our flag. . . . . .

"Yet, now, even anti-imperialists see and acknowledge that the Porto Rican does not know how to use the ballot-box. For weeks the local campaign has been accompanied by riots and murders, and there is reason to believe that political intelligence is far below the level necessary for the proper exercise of the voice in public affairs conferred by the Foraker law. That law was as conservative as it well could be, with the state of feeling then prevailing. It was denounced as a violation of American tradition, as it was, altho it in fact followed closely the model of government first established by Congress in the Territory of Orleans and in Florida. Nevertheless, if South American ideas of an election as a synonym for revolution continue to prevail in Porto Rico, it may be necessary to modify the system. The first object of government is law and order, and there is no use making a pretense of popular suffrage when only one party is allowed to vote. Rulers so chosen are not republican officials at all. Bureaucrats less misrepresent the people whose affairs they manage. Better a District of Columbia 'despotism' than a Venezuelan 'republicanism' in Porto Rico.

"Happily we did not extend the Constitution to the island. We have a free hand there, in spite of theorists with hysterics, who must now see that if the Porto Ricans make a muddle of such measure of self-government as the Foraker act allows them, it would have been shortsighted and wicked folly to have given them larger powers irrevocable under the Constitution."

COLLEGE PROFESSOR: "Now, Mr. Skimmitt, if an irresistible force should meet an immovable body, what would happen?" Mr. Skimmitt: "Why—er—probably Bishop Potter and Mark Hanna would volunteer their services in the interests of arbitration!"—*Puck*.

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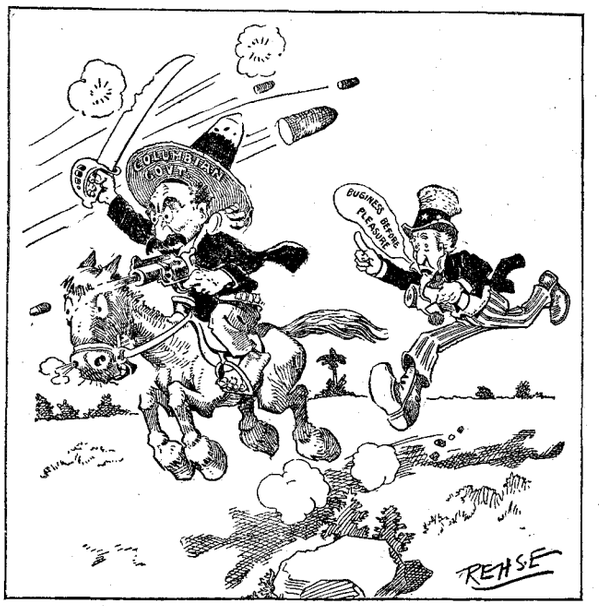
PANAMA CANAL DEVELOPMENTS.

THE newspapers of the last few days have been chronicling an interesting series of events bearing on the Panama Canal. The extraordinary trip of a United States attorney-general to France to investigate the soundness of the Panama Canal Company's title results in the verdict that it is "good, valid, and unencumbered"; General Uribe-Uribe, the Colombian revolutionist, surrenders with all his 1,300 men, thus assuring more quiet in that quarter than it has enjoyed for some time; the volcano of Santa Maria in Guatemala starts a lively eruption, shaking Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica with its earthquakes, and thus shaking the claims of the Nicaragua route partizans; Señor José Vicente Concha, Colombian minister at Washington, tries to block the canal negotiations, by way of protest against the presence of our marines on the isthmus, only to find himself in disfavor both here and at home; the Colombian Government intimates that it would like $10,000,000 instead of $7,000,000 for its rights along the route; hints its desire that



ALL THAT UNCLE SAM NEEDS NOW TO COMPLETE THE CANAL DEAL IS TO FIND THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT.

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

the yearly payment of $600,000 begin right away, instead of fourteen years hence, as proposed, and suggests that the United States lease the route, instead of buying it outright; and, last of all, a new secret treaty between Colombia and Chile is unearthed, by which Colombia permits the passage of Chilian troops and war material across the isthmus at any time, Chile, in turn, to indemnify Colombia for any loss it may suffer as the result of such action.

Most of these happenings will facilitate the beginning of the canal, and are warmly approved by the press. Colombia's demand for more cash arouses some criticism. The Colombian Government is a "band of robbers," and a "gang of usurpers," according to the Hartford *Times*, which goes on to remark:

"The demand, in our opinion, is a mere 'hold-up' and should not be submitted to. It would be a pity and a scandal if our undertaking the completion of the Panama Canal should prove of the slightest advantage to the knaves who have caused the death of over 100,000 of their countrymen during the past three years, and who have wasted the wealth and resources of their country. This gang is probably the worst lot of criminals that are assembled at the present time anywhere on the face of the earth."

More papers denounce Colombia's proposal that we lease the route, instead of buying it outright; but the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports that Colombia is likely to yield this point. He says:

"The delicate question of sovereignty over the right of way across the isthmus promises to yield to diplomacy in a manner which will be satisfactory in a gratifying degree, particularly in view of the President's anxiety to have the title of the Panama Company pass to the United States and to have his construction commission organized and at work before the new year. The State Department is now assured that Señor Concha wholly misinterpreted the sentiment of Colombia, and that popular opinion there, with domestic peace secured, to a large extent, through the direct instrumentality of the United States, is anxious to give hearty cooperation to the great enterprise upon which the welfare of the country is so inseparably dependent."

GENERAL URIBE-URIBE.

The New York *Sun*, which first published the terms of the secret treaty between Colombia and Chile, says of it:

"The Government of Colombia agrees to allow the free passage at any time across the Panama isthmus of all war material whatsoever belonging to the Government of Chile, the latter Power, on its part, engaging to prevent, as far as possible, any difficulties that might arise for Colombia from the use by Chile of the facilities for transportation granted. That is to say, if Chile should become involved in war with Argentina or Brazil, Colombia agrees to permit the transportation across the isthmus of war materials destined for the first-named Power, and if, as certainly would be the case, Chile's antagonist should attempt to obstruct such transit, Chile binds herself to assist Colombia in averting such obstruction. It is manifest that, under such an agreement, if we permitted it to stand, Chilian troops might, and doubtless would, in certain contingencies, occupy the isthmus of Panama.

JOSÉ VICENTE CONCHA,
Colombian Minister at Washington.

"This treaty is clearly incompatible with the treaty of 1846 concluded between the United States and New Granada, whereby we guaranteed freedom of transit across the isthmus. So long as the last-named treaty remains operative, as it is to-day, the Bogota Government has no right to delegate to any other nation the powers and duties of guardianship which it has already granted to us, and which we have accepted and exercised. Two guarantors on the isthmus would be like the cats of Kilkenny—one cat too many."

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THE NEGRO AS A SKILLED WORKMAN.

THE impression entertained by many people that the negro is not well fitted for fine and skilful work seems to be confirmed, in some degree, by an investigation the Chattanooga *Tradesman* has been making during the last few months. A circular letter was sent to all the manufacturers in the South, asking how many negroes they employ, how many of them are skilled or semi-skilled, what kind of skilled work they do, what wages they receive, how they compare in efficiency with the white workmen, whether they are improving in efficiency, how much education they have had, what the effect of the education has been, and whether the employers intend to continue to employ skilled negro workmen. About five hundred replies were received, giving the most contradictory answers; but *The Tradesman* reaches this conclusion:

"In our investigations we find the negro more useful and skilled in the cotton-seed oil-mills, the lumber-mills, the foundries, brick kilns, mines, and blast-furnaces. They are superior to white labor and possibly superior to any other labor in these establishments, but not in the capacity of skilful and ingenious artisans. It is more in the line of experienced assistants that they are valuable and almost indispensable. As brick masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, firemen, and engineers many of them become fairly expert, but in the textile industries, fine cabinet-work, watch-making, nice tool and machine constructing, and in the professions the number who have distinguished themselves is too small to be appreciable as affecting the possibilities of the race."

The replies of the manufacturers are summarized as follows:

"In formulating a summary of the information elicited concerning negro skilled or semi-skilled labor in connection with Southern manufactures, we shall deal entirely with facts and information received from those manufacturing establishments that reported the employment of this species of negro labor—to wit, skilled or semi-skilled.

"We have ascertained that of 500 manufacturing plants that answered our inquiries 344 employ negroes. Of this number 209 concerns employing 27,000 persons of all kinds, both white and black, report the employment of 12,840 negroes, and of this number 2,650 negroes are skilled or semi-skilled.

"The highest wages paid to skilled labor is reported from Arkansas, where as much as $4 per day is paid to skilled negro laborers, in some of the establishments, especially in the cotton-oil mills and the lumber-mills. The lowest wages paid to semi-skilled labor seems to be in Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, where they sometimes get as low as $1 per day. The average rate prevailing, however, in most of the Southern States for skilled and semi-skilled labor is from $1.25 to $3 per day.

"Of the 209 establishments reporting the employment of skilled labor, in answer to question No. 9, 'How do they compare in efficiency with white workmen?' 105 concerns employing 12,060 men of all kinds say that they compare favorably, while 91 concerns, employing 13,310 men of all kinds, say that they compare unfavorably, and 13 concerns employing 1,630 men of all kinds fail to express an opinion either way. For heavy work calling for endurance nearly all unite in saying that the negro common laborer is far superior to the white labor that is procurable in the South.

"In answer to question 10, 'Are the negro workmen improving in efficiency?' 87 concerns, employing 13,880 men of all kinds, say 'Yes'; 91 concerns, employing 9,235 men of all kinds, say 'No,' and 31 concerns, employing 3,855 men of all kinds, either fail to answer the question or answer indefinitely.

"In answer to question 12, 'What effect has education had on your negro workmen?' 67 concerns, employing 6,855 persons of all kinds, say 'Bad'; 47 concerns, employing 10,090 persons of all kinds, say 'Good'; 95 concerns, employing 10,055 persons of all kinds, either fail to answer the question or their answers are that no effect is perceptible, or their answers are too indefinite to be considered.

"The only information elicited from question 11, 'How much education have your negro workmen received?' was that the number that were educated beyond the rudiments, reading, writing, and arithmetic was so small as to mark them as phenomenal instances and not more than 15 such were noted. About 40 per cent. could read, write, and cipher, but the majority were untaught so far as regular schooling is concerned.

"In answer to question 13, 'Shall you continue to employ skilled negro workmen?' a very large majority expressed it as their intention to continue to employ them. The general inference drawn from the numerous answers of employers was that, in their experience, but little first-class skilled negro labor was to be had. In certain industries the semi-skilled negro was especially desirable, and as common laborers they were in almost every instance considered preferable to the Southern white labor."

A LABOR PARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRY.

THE agreement between the American Tin Plate Company and the Amalgamated Association of Tin Workers brings out, according to several papers, the fact that labor is gradually becoming recognized as a partner in industry. The American Tin Plate Company has been desirous to furnish the tin plate for the large number of oil-cans used by the Standard Oil Company. This tin hitherto came from Wales, and as the law allows a rebate of the duties on the tin when it is exported in manufactured form, the Welsh tin could be obtained for export cans at a lower price than the American manufacturers were willing to sell theirs. The American manufacturers felt that they could cut down the price of manufacturing. They conferred with the employees and proposed a twenty-five per cent. reduction in their wages, but the men voted against it. Recently the men made a three-per-cent. reduction offer, which the manufacturers have accepted.

"There is a useful lesson for workingmen in this incident," observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, for "that asking for a reduction of twenty-five per cent. was an attempt to get the better of the workmen." "The tariff," it adds, "is said to be for the workmen's benefit. But when the interests of a trust are in question the workingman is not considered. He is required to give up three per cent. of his wages as a contribution to the Standard Oil Trust. The reason why he contributes three per cent. is because he refused to pay twenty-five per cent. There is a useful lesson for workingmen in this incident." The New York *Tribune* remarks:

"Too often labor-unions make demands or resist changes to meet new trade conditions on the theory that the employer is an enemy whose prosperity is nothing to them, when in fact their true interest is to work with him, help him to develop his business, and share his prosperity. It is not altogether to be wondered at that they often took the narrow, antagonistic view and were ready to see him lose business rather than share with him the concessions necessary to gain it. They in turn found too many employers unready to share with them any of the increased profits of large business. The tin workers' agreement is in pleasing contrast with such shortsighted and selfish attitude on both sides."

The National Labor Tribune (Pittsburg) says:

"How this sacrifice of wage by the members of the Amalgamated Association for the supposed benefit of themselves, but for the real and the primary benefit of the Standard Oil Company, will work out, we do not feel called upon to predict. It brings the wages in the trust's union mills down to a parity, or nearer to a parity, with the wages in its non-union mills; it forces the independent tin-plate manufacturers to prepare to demand the same wage reduction; it means that the Welsh tin-plate workers will consent to a wage cut next year in order to win the cunning oil monopoly's trade back again; and it is evidently an entering wedge in many ways, whose ultimate inroads upon wages can not now be guessed at. The manufacturers can, under the circumstances, depend infallibly upon one thing. The cut is not accepted willingly by the workers, and its effect

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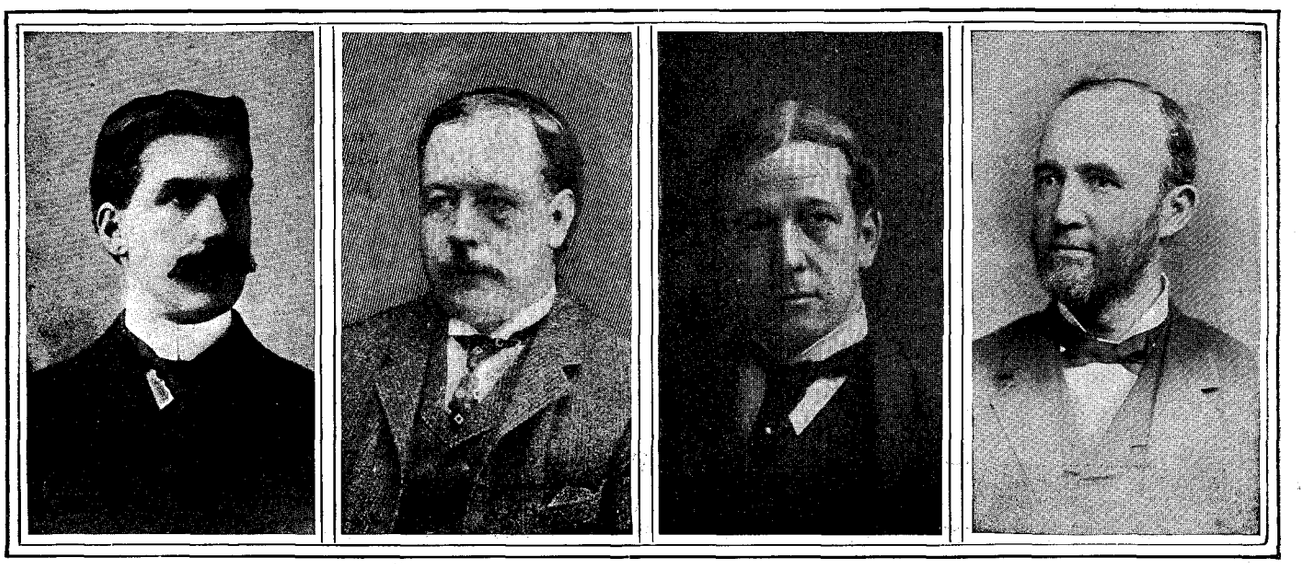

H. J. WRIGHT, *The Commercial Advertiser.* | HENRY L. STODDARD, *The Mail and Express.* | ARTHUR BRISBANE, *The Evening Journal.* | HORACE WHITE, *The Evening Post.*

EDITORS OF NEW YORK EVENING NEWSPAPERS.

upon labor in general will not be pleasant. It will excite increased popular distrust of great capitalistic aggregations, and it will not put the aggregations into any higher favor at the White House and in Congress, where the popular will is going to be more earnestly consulted in the next two or three years than it has been consulted in the recent past. This is an administration of the popular sort, and every failure that the trusts make to keep wages up to the proportionate level of prices will emphasize the determination of President Roosevelt to 'equalize' matters."

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE ORIENT.

A VALUABLE contribution to the discussion of our colonial problem in the Far East is given by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks in an article in *The Review of Reviews* on "Self-Government in Oriental Dependencies." Professor Jenks, who is a writer of recognized ability on questions of political economy, was recently sent by the United States Government as a special commissioner to look into the conditions in the British, Dutch, and French colonies in the Orient with a view to making helpful suggestions in the preparation of legislation for the Philippines. This article is evidently one of the fruits of his investigation. He finds that the natives in British India, the Straits Settlements, the Malay states, the Dutch colonies, and French Hindo-China have very little voice in their respective governments, and, what is more important, do not make particularly good use of what power they have. We are giving the Filipinos more self-government than the people of any other Oriental dependency enjoy, and he doubts if they will be able to use more for many years to come.

In British India, "only in purely local and municipal affairs do the ordinary people have a voice in choosing their representatives," and it is the general opinion among English officials in India that even this "has on the whole been a failure." The people have felt "that this self-government was an imposition upon them of an added burden of work rather than a privilege bestowed," and "several of the most thoughtful and best-trained native Indians, even some who have been prominent in criticizing most sharply the British Government in India," seem to agree "that, at the present time, the natives in no part of India are ready for self-government, and that even the very elementary, inchoate form of self-government in local affairs which they do possess is not a success." In Bombay, Calcutta, and some other large cities, "there has been a more determined effort made to establish self-government," but even here the system "does not seem to have been very successful."

Perhaps the reason may be discovered in the following paragraph:

"It is, practically, universally believed that the average native Oriental is less trustworthy in both business and politics than the average European or American. He has, in far too many cases, a natural liking for intrigue, a hazy uncertainty regarding the truth in speaking of things where the truth might be pleasant either for himself or others, and a readiness in selling his opinion or his vote which would astonish the most corrupt of our city councilors. The result has been, according to the almost universal testimony, that the natives who are councilors, with rare exceptions, can not be trusted in public affairs. They are readily bribed, and their judgment can be considered of practically no value at all."

In the Straits Settlements there are municipal councils in the large cities, like Singapore and Penang, which are in part elected, with results much like those just noticed in India. In the federated Malay states there is "not even a vestige of popular self-government," and yet "it would perhaps be no exaggeration to say that, so far as all external evidences of good, honest, successful government is concerned, no better example can be found in the world." These states, rich in natural resources, have superb macadamized roads, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, modern systems of garbage incineration, water-works, and even an automobile line connecting two of the principal states. These results are obtained by British "residents" ruling through the native sultans. The British have not robbed the native of self-government, "for he never had any." One of the native chiefs told Mr. Jenks that he thought a representative government would be a great misfortune.

In Java, there is, "with the exception of purely village government, nothing in the nature of self-government." Even in the larger cities "their rulers are appointed for them by the central government, and by these officers taxes are levied, streets opened, the cities cleaned and lighted." Yet the Dutch officials "are of the opinion that they are giving the Javanese all the liberty that they are really capable of using well at the present time."

Cochin-China, under French rule, has more self-government. Four of the nine members of the executive council are natives, appointed by the Government; six of the sixteen members of the colonial council are also Asiatics, and are "elected by dele-

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gates from the municipalities, selected by the notables"; the French members are chosen by direct suffrage; the notables are also represented in the councils of the *arrondissements*, or counties; and in the large cities the natives have considerable voice in the administration. Everywhere, however, French supervision is maintained, "and in the more important places French members are kept in the majority."

Turning now to the Philippines, Professor Jenks reminds us that altho many of the Filipinos are neat, intelligent, and skilful, and "have excellent taste in dress and music," yet they differ widely in nature and type, in language, customs, and habits of government. With few exceptions "they are not thrifty," "not truthful," have little regard for the rights of private property, "are extremely superstitious," and "yield absolute obedience to the wealthier classes." But in spite of these characteristics—

"We have already given to the Filipinos practically everywhere, excepting in Mindanao, a greater measure of self-government than is possessed by any other Oriental people, whether independent or colonial. The Filipinos elect all their local officials, and these really direct the government. Every male Filipino of the age of twenty-three who pays a tax of about $15 gold, or who owns real property worth about $250, or who can speak, read, and write either English or Spanish, has the right to vote. So far he elects men to direct his local affairs, and through these men he has a larger share in determining what shall be done in local matters and what taxes shall be levied, than do the inhabitants of any part of India, the Dutch East Indies, China, or Japan. In the provincial governments the governors are elected by the municipal councilors, who, as we have seen, are elected by the people, tho the other members of the provincial board—*i.e.*, the treasurer and supervisor—are appointed. It is also proposed, likewise, to give to the Filipinos within a short time the election of a general legislative assembly, which must be consulted on all matters of importance and which will have a veto on practically everything proposed by the appointive officials, while Congress has already granted to this people the right to send two representatives to Congress to represent them in Washington; they, also, as soon as their legislative assembly is chosen, to be elected as real representatives of the Filipinos themselves. Neither the 35,000,000 of the Dutch East Indies, nor the 300,000,000 of British India, including the native states, have any representative of their own choosing in their own home parliaments, and yet the rulers of both these countries feel that their people have all the rights of self-government that it is wise to grant them. It is true that we have in the Philippines several men of ability, of education, of training, but the educated high-caste Brahman, or Maratha, trained in Cambridge or Oxford, is surely as high a type as the best of the Filipinos—most people would say far higher."

Those who may think we have not gone far enough in this direction are contradicted by native opinion and practical experience. To quote again:

"Even the educated Filipinos themselves think that we have gone far enough in the way of granting the common people self-government. I have spoken with many intelligent Filipinos, both in the government and out of it, and I have not found one who was in favor of extending the suffrage without property qualification to the uneducated. One said that he favored general manhood suffrage, but explained that the votes must be cast by the upper classes for the lower. Many of them even question the wisdom of the election of governors of provinces and the members of a legislative assembly at the present time. No thoughtful, intelligent man who has lately studied the problem on the ground—whether Filipino, or American, or foreigner—so far as my knowledge goes, thinks it would be in the interests of the Filipinos to grant them at the present time a greater measure of self-government than they now possess. At present the restricted franchise leaves, to a considerable degree, the power in the hands of the well-to-do and better educated classes; but, far different from the conditions under the Spanish *régime*, these leaders of the people are not at liberty to dictate to the poor what they shall do nor to exact from them any unpaid service. In all of the districts there are courts under the supervision, if not in the immediate charge, of American officials; and every act of oppression on the part of either American or Filipino rulers as against the common man may be brought before the courts. Experience has shown that the courts are ready to teach the common people their rights by punishing the guilty oppressor, and there is reason to believe that the common man is fast learning what his privileges are.

"The experience of the courts, joined to the extremely practical training of a useful nature that is being given in the schools of the Philippines to an extent unthought of in any other Eastern country is rapidly leading the Filipinos to a larger measure of self-government in all their local affairs. There is reason to believe that after some generations, a much more active part may be taken by them in all local affairs than could wisely be granted to the present generation. It seems hardly possible, when one considers the slowness with which social changes are brought about, that even the comprehensive scheme of education planned by the Filipinos can make any serious impression much short of three or four generations. The present generation is hardly affected, while the next is likely to make little wise use, it may be feared, of so newly gained powers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

BAER has made more Socialists than Marx.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

DID the salt trust dissolve because there was too much water?—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PROBABLY this is the only country in which divine rights are submitted to arbitration.—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

ALFRED AUSTIN has written a poem entitled "Good-Night." If we could only believe he means it!—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE cost of the Baer war is beginning to stagger humanity about as much as that of the Boer War ever did.—*The Anaconda Standard.*

BETWEEN the Mad Mullah and the mad Irish members of Parliament, England seems to be in for a strenuous time.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

AN exchange says public taste is returning to Shakespeare. We still insist that public taste is returning to Bacon.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

How any one can be so cruel to Senator Morgan as to prove clear title to the Panama canal is more than we can comprehend.—*The Detroit News.*

THERE are enormous coal veins in China, but they are not opened because the Chinese want a little peace of mind.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

KING EDWARD has just distributed 400 more coronation honors without noticing the raised finger of William Waldorf Astor.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

AS the representative of the public, the President should have a clause inserted in the agreement that a ton of coal hereafter shall consist of 2,000 pounds.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

JOHN W. GATES says the boys of the present are to become the men of the future. These great millionaires are sometimes great philosophers as well.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MITCHELL had hard work getting the miners to agree to go back to work. It was Mr. Baer who said the men were all eager to return but were forcibly kept out.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

WHEN the strike is finally settled the Smoeliskies, the Czarzwitches, the Wisknwsitizies, the Hopnopskies, and the Poliniskies will go back to the mines and the Faheys, the Plunketts, the O'Briens, the Mulcaneys, and the Murphys will go to work on the plans for the next strike.—*The Washington Post.*

REPARTEE.—"Don't let us forget," remarks Senator Fairbanks's evening organ, "that there is a duty of sixty-seven cents on anthracite coal." And don't let us forget that Senator Fairbanks, with his eyes wide open, voted to put it there for the benefit of the anthracite coal trust.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

A MAN desirous of political preferment went to the leader of his party and made known his wish. "Are your personal opinions in harmony with those of the party?" the leader inquired. "I think there will be no trouble in securing a virtual conformity," the aspirant explained; "for five years I have been working as an echo at a mountain watering-place."—*The New York American.*

FULL of startling truths, the recent sermon of Bishop Potter of New York to the clergy of his diocese, which will be found in another part of this issue, is a trumpet blast recalling the disputants on the liquor question to sanity and common sense. . . . There is a world of sound sense in Bishop Potter's treatment of the question, and however his utterances may be derided by extremists, they will find a sure lodgment in the breasts of moderate men, who, thank goodness, always form the controlling majority in American civic communities.—*Mida's Criterion of the Wholesale Whisky and Wine Market, Chicago.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

AN UNFINISHED LITERARY CAREER.

THE untimely death of Frank Norris, the Californian novelist, at the age of thirty-two years, calls forth many expressions of regret. "He was undoubtedly one of the most promising of the younger American writers," says the Springfield *Republican;* and the St. Paul *Dispatch* goes so far as to declare: "America has, and has had, no one to measure up with this young man, and nowhere, in Russia, in France, in Italy, is there anything being done with greater precision of truth and greater splendor of imagination." Mr. Arthur Goodrich, of the editorial staff of *The World's Work*, writes in the Boston *Transcript:*

"It is hard to realize that Frank Norris is dead. He seemed always to come out of the springtime, to carry with him the breath of eternal youth. He was just rounding out his career into that hard-earned great success and high usefulness which every one who knew him felt to be his. He was the most virile, the most creative, the most broadly imaginative of the younger writers who were to make the American literature of the next quarter century. Whatever else may be said of his writing, it was living, pulsing, human. The 'pity of it' must be doubly felt in the sense of deep personal loss—for no one could know Norris without having a real affection for the man, as well as an admiration for his genius and his high ideals—and in a sense of the national loss to our literature."

FRANK NORRIS.

The New York *Mail and Express* gives the following account of Mr. Norris's life-work:

"'So little done; so much to do,' will seem to some lovers of literature as fit an epitaph for Frank Norris as for the empire-builder whose dying words they were. Cecil Rhodes left his structure half finished, and the future years will show whether he was a true architect and built wisely. Norris had laid only the corner-stone of his life-work, and those who believed in him most can only fancy and can never prove the strength and beauty of what now will never be.

"The novelist, dead at the age of thirty-two, was only a boy in his art as in years. But in an age and a country in which imaginative littleness contrasts with gigantic industrial and commercial achievements, he had dreamed great things, and already had begun to work upon the realization of his dreams, as if he had a 'ten-league canvas, with brushes of comet's hair.'

"The worst that his detractors can say of the books he wrote, his kindest critics will admit. His first story that attracted attention, 'Moran of the Lady Letty,' was filled with technical flaws. But through them flashed the fresh talent of a new, strong man who was worth watching for his sea pictures, if for nothing else. 'McTeague' was crude, prolix; in some passages melodramatic to the point of anticlimax, and in others needlessly repugnant to good taste. But it marked the advent of an author whose worst sins were due to the intense virility of his mentality, and who gave more promise of becoming a real force in American literature than any of the newcomers.

"'The Octopus' followed, and proved that a writer was among us who disdained the pseudo-romanticism in fashion, yet did not conceive realism to be a stippled picture of the infinite pettinesses of life. It was no flawless art work. Norris was still under the influence of others. The symbolism of the wheat and the railroad was in the later manner, which was not the best manner, of Zola. But there was in the book a breadth of scheme, a grasp of character, a depth of sympathy with humanity, a sense of color and phrase that made it notable. What there was of Zola in that style was only a sign that he was striving toward something better than his master. He probably would never have written an American 'Comédie Humaine.' The Balzacs are few. But his aim was for a fairer, truer portrait-gallery of all the types that compose American life than the Rougon-Macquart series is in France.

"To say that he would have fulfilled the promise that some saw in his books would be only to open futile argument. What he did was only the beginning of his work. Just criticism of a tale is impossible where 'Finis' is written at the end of the first chapter. We can say only that he loved his art and honored it and wrought largely. And that is something in a day when literature is liliputian."

"The Octopus" was to have been the first of a trilogy of novels dealing with the wheat industry in America. "The Pit," the second of the three, is running as a serial in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*. "The Wolf," the last novel, was planned but not written.

THE "SUBTLE MAGIC" OF MR. YEATS'S POETRY.

BY reason of a temperament singularly rich in mystic and poetic feeling, Miss Fiona Macleod, the Scotch authoress, would seem to be well fitted for a task that she undertakes in the October issue of *The North American Review*—the analysis of Mr. W. B. Yeats's later poetical works. Her article resolves itself into an appreciation of this poet, whom she treats as the leading representative of the so-called "Celtic movement" in modern English literature. "Whether one care for or dispute 'the Celtic movement," she observes, "none denies that Mr. Yeats is of the very few writers of the younger generation who can persuade us to the use of that sadly abused word 'genius.' As essayist, romancist, dramatist, but above all as poet, he has a unique place. The color of his style is the color of his thought, and the color of his thought is the color of a genius larger than his own, the genius of a race." She continues:

"In a small book of verse, 'The Wind Among the Reeds,' recently given us by Mr. W. B. Yeats, I think a note is touched which is significant. It is the beginning of a new music, and of a new motive. It is not often, I imagine, that titles are so apt as that chosen for this little book. These fewer than two-score poems, most of them within the boundary of a page, are small and slight as reeds; and the wind which moves in them a delicate music is as invisible, as mysterious, as elemental as that 'strong creature, without flesh, without bone, that neither sees nor is seen,' of which long ago Taliesiun sang. To understand its intimate music, certainly to feel that music translate itself into the rhythm of dream, one must go to this book as to a solitary place where reeds rise in the moonshine. To know intimately the mystery of these solitudes, it must be when the wind is the only traveler, and sunlight and shadow, the stars and darkness, and the wandering plover are the sole visitants. How else is one (tho, indeed, the blind bird in the heart must have sung the same song) to feel as Hanrahan with the curlew wailing overhead and an old memory beating with bewildered wind against a sense of further sorrow yet to come:

> O Curlew, cry no more in the air,
> Or only to waters in the West;
> Because your crying brings to my mind
> Passion-dimmed eyes and long heavy hair
> That was shaken out over my breast;
> There is enough evil in the crying of the wind.

"This little book has the remoteness, the melancholy, of all

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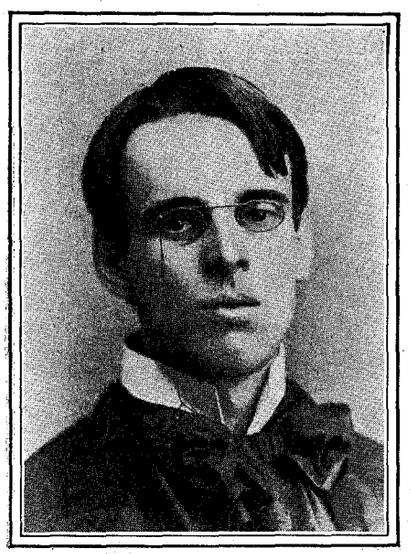
poetry inspired by spiritual passion. . . . This note of loss, of regret, finds constant expression.

I hear the shadowy Horses, their long manes a-shake,
Their hoofs heavy with tumult, their eyes glimmering white;
The North unfolds above them clinging, creeping night,
The East her hidden joy before the morning break,
The West weeps in pale dew, and sighs passing away,
The South is pouring down roses of crimson fire.
O vanity of Sleep, Hope, Dream, endless Desire,
The Horses of Disaster plunge in the heavy clay.
Beloved, let your eyes half close, and your heart beat
Over my heart, and your hair fall over my breast
Drowning love's lonely hour in deep twilight of rest,
And hiding their tossing manes and their tumultuous feet.

"Mr. Yeats is assuredly of that small band of poets and dreamers who write from no other impulse than because they see and dream in a reality so vivid that it is called imagination. With him the imagination is in truth the second-sight of the mind. Thus it is that he lives with symbols, as unimaginative natures live with facts."



W. B. YEATS,
The leading representative of the "Celtic Movement" in literature.

In no descriptive sense, adds Miss Macleod, but in a deeper sense, "The Wind Among the Reeds" teaches us "that intimate return to nature from which we may and do expect so profound and beautiful a vision." In this respect, Mr. Yeats "comes with new vision to reveal what is old." Further:

"It is a return, that in some sense, if only for solace and strength, all of us who feel life acutely must make.

"I remember an old Highland fisherman saying to me once, when asked if he thought God could ever tire: 'I think He has the sea in His right hand, and all the moors and hills of the world in His left, and when He is tired o' lookin' at the wickedness o' man, He washes it out in the sea, an' then watches His mercy like a soft shadow creepin' across the moors an' hills.' I do not profess to give the exact words, for the old islander spoke in Gaelic; but this is the drift of them. 'It's all *obair an doill*, the work of the blind,' he added—meaning the vanity of the human heart. And, calling this, I think that true poets and all the silent kindred of poets must often seek remote places, the loneliness of hill or moor, must often listen to the desert wind, to the whispering reeds, as a refuge from the dull trouble of the habitual life; that so they, too, may take comfort from the stealing forth of soft and kindly shadow—symbol of natural rest and spiritual rebirth."

In "The Shadowy Waters," Mr. Yeats's latest dramatic poem, Miss Macleod discerns a yet larger thought. The "acute moment become lyrical" is transformed into the "lyrical thought become continuous." We quote again:

"'The Shadowy Waters' has a continual loveliness. Many lines dwell with one:

already
The cloudy waters and the glimmering winds
Have covered them.

Many passages sink into the mind as dews sink through the dusk:

The pale hound and the deer wander forever
Among the winds and waters; and when they pass
The mountain of the gods, the unappeasable gods
Cover their faces with their hair and weep.
They lure us to the streams where the world ends.

Or:

Crumbled away
The grass and the blue shadow on the stream
And the pale blossom.
With a sound
I had woven of the sleep that is in pools,
Among great trees, and in the wings of owls. . . .

Or:

. . . he who longs
For happier love but finds unhappiness,
And falls among the dreams the drowsy gods
Breathe on the burnished mirror of the world,
And then smooth out with ivory hands and sigh. . . .

"'The Shadowy Waters' does not yield all its beauty at once. It is like that flower which Moan, a dark queen of the Hidden People, showed to Cuchulain in his madness: a flower of a pale hue and faint fragrance, that every day disclosed a richer hue, the color of a moment, or loosed, passing as a moth's wing, a new fragrance. It is the story of a dream, of a symbolic vision; but its enchantment lies in its subtly beautiful interpretation of a dream that is not of one mind, but of many minds, of a vision that has not sustained one heart's desire only, but the desire of many hearts in the troubled congregation of men and women."

EDUCATIONAL IDEALS OF TWO NEW COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

EDUCATIONAL topics loom large in the public eye just at present. President Eliot, of Harvard, has lately taken occasion to emphasize what he regards as the shortcomings of our public-school system; President Butler, of Columbia, has put himself on record as favoring a two-years college course for those who wish it; and the new presidents of Princeton and Northwestern universities, Woodrow Wilson and Edmund J. James, have stated their educational ideals in exceptionally able and suggestive inaugural addresses. President Wilson's address has attracted national attention, and calls forth extended newspaper comment. "There is no head of an American college or an American university," says the New York *Times*, "and there never has been one, to whom the inaugural address of President Wilson would not have done credit, both from an intellectual and a literary point of view. It was as largely conceived as it was admirably expressed." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that "every line of it bears the impress of clear thought, ripe judgment, high cultivation, and unusual distinction." From the last-named paper we quote the following summary of the address:

"Its central theme is the relation of the college proper to the great university whose very heart it is. President Wilson recognizes, with all the appreciation of an accomplished scholar, the wholly admirable transformation which has vivified and radically altered the spirit of American scholarship. He notes the acquisition of what he well describes as 'a sober passion for accuracy' as contrasted with the superficial, slipshod spirit of fifty years ago. He dwells with pride upon the splendid proficiency in investigation which has taken the place of a purely sterile erudition, and which has led to the conquest of new intellectual territory and 'the addition of infinite detail to the map of knowledge.' Of all these things, which come to us as a noble heritage from Germany, he speaks with genuine enthusiasm. Yet, on the other hand, he asks, with great significance, what is to be said of the preliminary training of the specialist, of the general foundations of knowledge, and of 'the equipment of the mind which all men must have who are to serve this busy, this sophisticated generation'?

"In gaining much, President Wilson believes (and no one can deny the accuracy of his belief) that a great deal has been lost which ought to be recovered. We have received, he says, an immense increase in our knowledge; but, on the other hand, we have failed to preserve that harmonious system and thorough discipline which were the direct result of the narrower methods

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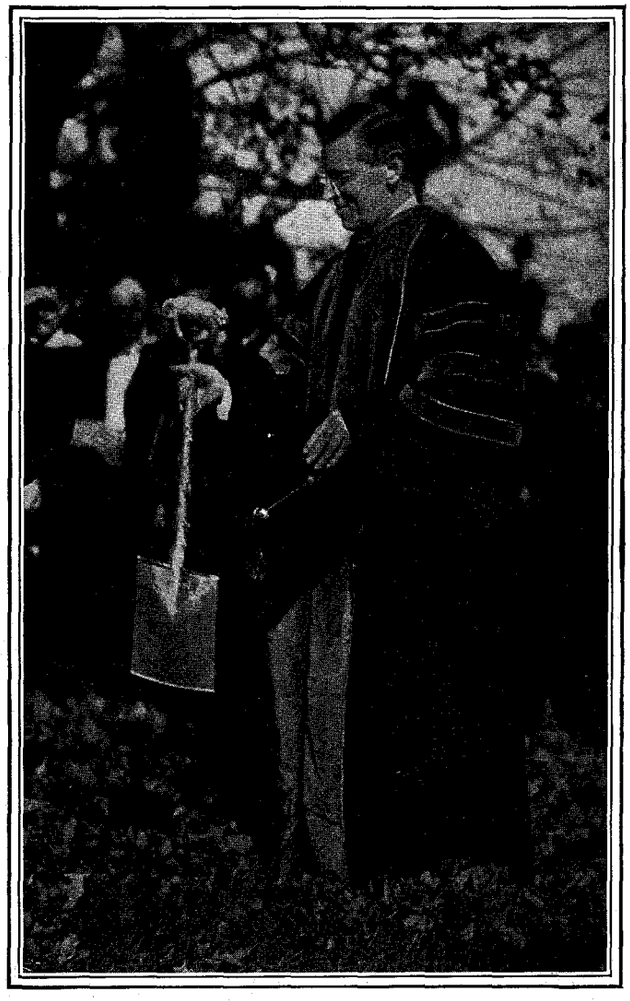
of an earlier generation. Hence, he inquires, what ought to be, in the immediate future, the function of the college, and of undergraduate instruction which establishes the foundation upon which not only must the specialist build, but upon which also the average man who goes straight from the college to the *Sturm und Drang* of practical life must firmly plant his feet? It is here that President Wilson traverses by implication the argument of President Butler, who so lately put forth a plea for making the undergraduate course a utilitarian two years' preparation for professional business life. To Dr. Wilson the college 'should seek to make the men whom it receives something more than excellent servants of a trade or skilled practitioners of a profession.' We must deal, he says, in the college, with the spirits of men, not with their fortunes, releasing the perception of the mind for a wide and catholic view of life, which shall constitute a 'preliminary orientation.' And this catholicity of view is, in his opinion, best derived from history, philosophy, and literature, in which the experience of the world has been condensed. From them, he says, can be extracted the enlightenment of those who have gone the long journey of experience with the race.

"Holding these views and enlarging upon them with admirable clarity and persuasiveness, President Wilson urges that for the purely collegiate training no subjects of study can never take the place of the humanities, as these were understood and taught in days gone by. The classics, the mathematics, the linguistic studies of the old curriculum have found no equivalents in the early disciplining of a youthful mind which from them takes fiber, strength, and certainty of touch, and which afford the discipline they give precisely because of their great definiteness and the sureness of their methods and their power of determination from the perfection which they embody. It is conceivable, he thinks, that at some future time this general study will be no part of the function of the university, and that it will be relegated, as President Butler would like to see it relegated, to the secondary schools, which will become the American equivalent of the German *gymnasia;* but he thinks that time is far remote, and he says that, for his part, he does not wish to see it come. Speaking as the president of a great university, he pledges Princeton to a restoration and a retention of the traditional *studium generale* in its college, so that the historic university as a whole shall represent the whole range and scope of education in its entirety, with the accuracy and breadth of the specialist, blended and brought into perpetual contact with the civilizing influences of the old learning and the highest culture."



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON AT PRINCETON.

(After the inaugural ceremonies on October 25, the class of '79, led by the newly elected President, marched to the site of a new dormitory to be erected by the class. President Wilson as a member of the class turned the first soil in the preparation for its erection.)

President James's address on "Some Features of American Higher Education" sustains many of the same general conclusions. America's special achievement, he thinks, lies in the combination of "the work of technical instruction with that of the humanities and the professions in one institution." If it be true that the European educational institutions are at many points superior to our own and that "we have very much to learn by the study of English and German and French education," yet we have here, "in a very real sense at the present time, an American system of higher education—a system as fully adapted to the needs of our American life as the system of any European country—not even excepting Germany itself—to the needs and wants of that country." We quote further:

"It is not necessary, as has been well said, by one of our great scholars, that every man in the community should study Latin and Greek for ten or twelve years; it is not necessary that every man should have an adequate conception of Greek and Roman civilization. It is very necessary, however, to national welfare that some members of our society should give time and attention to these things; that some scholars should give strength and power to the mastery of this ancient civilization and thus interpret for our day and generation the imperishable experiences of Greece and Rome, live over for us their history, and be able to rewrite and reinterpret it for us all.

"Now there has never been a time in this country when the facilities for the study of the humanities have been greater, or the ardor in their pursuit more intense than today. Never has the study itself been more practical and useful than at present. And it seems to me apparent that the very emphasis which pure and applied science has received in our modern educational system by the union of technical school and university has made its contribution to the revolution in the study of the humanities which has marked the last generation in this country. Technical students leave our universities defenders of the importance of the study of the humanities—a justification in itself of the union of the polytechnicum and the university.

"As a result of all these things and many more which time does not permit me to discuss I believe that the American system of higher education is nearer to the people, commands more completely their sympathy, is better understood by them and consequently more admired and loved than ever before.

"The general public is far more interested in everything relating to our colleges and universities; our newspapers give more space to chronicling the events in the academic world, take a livelier interest in the discussion of college and university policy than ever before. All these things point to the firm hold which this department of education has taken of the average man, developing in him an interest in and affection for our higher institutions which argues well for their future.

"And this has come about among other things because we have secured the cooperation of state, church, and private initative, thus bringing in all classes of the community; because we have secured a close contact with the community in our very scheme of organization, because our institutions have conceived it to be a part of their duty to beget by conscious activity an

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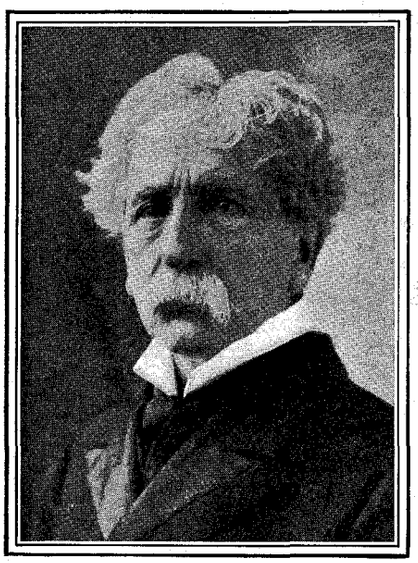
interest in the great public for their work; because we have cared for the education of women and thus enlisted the support of an enormously large and ever more important element of our society; and because we have emphasized the great departments of applied science in our scheme of higher education as well as the traditional training for the learned professions."

The New York *Sun*, which devotes a leading editorial to Dr. James's address, finds in his "sturdy Americanism" a necessary note of warning "at a time when American teachers, from the primary school to the university, have turned their faces toward foreign idols."

MR. WINTER'S EULOGY OF RICHARD MANSFIELD.

MR. WILLIAM WINTER, the dramatic critic of the New York *Tribune*, whose voice has been so often raised in biting protest against the "degeneracy" of the modern drama, has his enthusiasms as well as his antipathies. To *Leslie's Monthly* (November) he contributes an enthusiastic eulogy of the art of Richard Mansfield—"the one American actor," in his estimation, "to whom, as by common consent, the wishes of thoughtful men have committed the high artistic duty and the royal scepter that Edwin Booth laid down." He writes further:



WILLIAM WINTER.

"The man of original genius—such a man as Richard Mansfield—is seldom entirely understood and rightly and adequately appreciated, by any large number of persons, in his own time. Originality, in itself, perplexes conventional perception, and thus sometimes arouses its antagonism. Genius, furthermore, usually implicates disturbing elements of character, and these have been provided by Mr. Mansfield in copious abundance. Indeed, this comedian's career, since the night of his triumph in the detestable part of 'Baron Chevrial,' at the old Union Square Theater, has been one of almost incessant conflict and storm. Prior to that time he had a bitter experience, in English theaters, of poverty, toil, vicissitude, and hope deferred; but soon after that time he became a dictator of fortune, and he has continuously risen ever since, in prosperity, fame, and power. All sorts of contentions, however, have raged around him, and all sorts of eccentricities, alike of personality and conduct, have been attributed to him. Words of sarcasm, as to the actors, the newspapers, and the public, have fallen from his lips, and pungent ebullitions of banter have come from his pen. More than once—as in 'Castle Sombras,' and in some of the compositions of Mr. Bernard Shaw—elaborate hoaxes have revealed his inclination to mystifying pleasantry. Press wrangles and lawsuits have steadily attended him, so that, even as in the Shakespearian case of 'Coriolanus,' there have been noise before him and slaughter behind. But there are two facts about Mr. Mansfield that stand forth in conspicuous prominence: he has always been interesting, and he has always maintained the authority and dignity of his profession. His activity has been incessant, and his enterprise—neither timid before any rivalry nor hesitant before any venture, prolific of new plays and expeditious in many wanderings—has been courageous even to audacity. It will be remembered of him that he gave to London a dramatic sensation, first with 'Jekyll and Hyde' and then with a novel treatment of 'Richard III.'; that he gave to New York one of its prettiest theaters, the Garrick, and one of its most splendid Shakespearian spectacles, the production of 'Henry V.'; and it will be remembered of him that, passing easily and ably from the musical-farce to serio-comic drama and from romance to tragedy, he displayed resources of versatile ability not often exemplified in all the long history of his art."

It was inevitable, continues Mr. Winter, that "in the development of a militant character and the building of a cosmopolitan reputation," Mr. Mansfield should have opponents and detractors. "Merit always has them"; and "no doubt Mr. Mansfield, when acting from impulse rather than judgment, has sometimes made errors." Nevertheless:

"He is a remarkable man, and the community is indebted to him for pleasures of a high order and for permanent intellectual benefit. As the years have passed, furthermore, the man has grown in self-poise, composure, and dignity, and, correspondingly, the actor has grown in refinement, gentleness, and repose. Doubt as to the public recognition of his abilities has long since passed away. His victory has been gained; he must be well aware of it; and by some observers certainly he is understood. The performance of 'Beaucaire,' which has been received with cordial sympathy and admiration, goes far to reveal Mr. Mansfield's actual nature. He has been represented, more particularly by members of the dramatic profession, as an unreasonable martinet, hard, sarcastic, irritable, harsh in language, and tyrannical in conduct. The son of that eccentric musical genius, Mme. Rudersdorf, could hardly be anything but erratic and capricious in his inherited moods; and no doubt Mr. Mansfield's patience has been tried by injustice, ingratitude, malice, misrepresentation, and stupidity; and it is known that he has had periods of distressing illness. But there is a delightful side to the character of Richard Mansfield, and, as the performance of 'Beaucaire' denotes, after much storm and trial his finer attributes have prevailed. He can be a delightful comrade and affectionate friend, and, in the abodes of want and sorrow, one of the kindest of men. His jovial humor is extraordinary—so various and so rich that, if he were to attempt the character of 'Falstaff' he would probably eclipse all personations of it that our stage has known since the time of the elder Hackett. His talent as a composer of music has produced melodies as tenderly expressive as the sweetest that are wedded to the exquisite songs of Moore. His writings, whether in sketch, story, or play, are excellent for fidelity to nature in the exposition of character, felicity of dramatic expression, and piquant zest of style. To him the playgoing public owes whatever is forcible and effective in the dialog of 'Beau Brummell,' together with much that is terse and pungent in various other plays with which his name is associated. And now—as it is auspicious to see—this actor manifests, in the choice of blithe and elegant comedy and of the distinctively intellectual and stately Shakespearian conception of 'Brutus,' the mature mind that has passed from things eccentric and bizarre, the 'gorgons and hydras and chimeras dire' of sensational melodrama, to dwell henceforth upon the solid and immutable facts of beauty and truth. As an actor Mr. Mansfield's advancement should, and doubtless it will, take the direction of tenderness of feeling, subtlety of suggestive interpretation, poetry that wins by its enticing glamour, and assured power that is unsolicitous as to effect; but already and conspicuously his achievement, ranging over a field of exceptional breadth, has displayed surprising versatility, the instinct to impersonate rather than the impulse to declaim, the imaginative perception that sees human life as a whole—enabling the actor to interpret character in its full relation to environment—and the art that invests massive ideals with the allurement of careless grace."

In an age so largely dominated by the commercial spirit Mr. Winter sees urgent need of the "noble personal force" and high-minded leadership of such men as Mansfield. He concludes:

"On the English stage Irving is still a colossal power, but his Lyceum Theater has gone. On the American stage the last of our great actors essentially a tragedian passed away with Edwin Booth, while the last of our great managers—of the line of Dun-

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lap, Warren, Wood, Simpson, Barry, Hamblin, and Wallack—passed away with Augustin Daly. There are good auguries in the growing fame of Miss Julia Marlowe, in the fine and resolute ambition and enterprise of Mrs. Fiske, and in the sudden and brilliant success of Miss Henrietta Crosman. But, more than any other prominent favorite of the new age, Richard Mansfield possesses the public ear and the public voice; the trend of dramatic affairs in this country for a considerable period will be determined by his example and his course, and therefore his triumph in the light comedy character of 'Beaucaire'—which is at once an augury and an index—is viewed with more than common gratitude and commemorated with more than common pleasure."

PLAGIARISM IN MUSIC.

SOME amusement has been caused by the peculiar nature of the suit brought by Mr. Victor Herbert, the conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra, against the editor of the New York *Musical Courier* for asserting in that journal, among other things, that Mr. Herbert's compositions are "an agglomeration of puerile piracy." Mr. Herbert won his case, and was awarded a verdict of $15,000; but not until he had been compelled to listen in court to many unflattering descriptions of himself as a "copyist," an "imitator," "uninspired," a composer of music that is not even popular in its own class, etc. The New York *Evening Post* comments:

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VICTOR HERBERT.

"How may a composer prove to the satisfaction of a jury, none of whom are musical, that his music is his own? Witnesses have been found to swear that they have *seen* Mr. Herbert in the very act of composition, and that no scores of other composers were in sight. This kind of testimony, which has only a laughable kind of plausibility, is, after all, the best that can be offered on Mr. Herbert's side. For the defense, sundry musical 'experts' have declared that they feel that this *morceau* of Mr. Herbert's is Offenbach's, and that phrase Wagner's—this on their mere say-so. What is clearly needed is, first, a musical jury, and, next, an experimental orchestra, as *amicus curiæ*, by which every alleged plagiarism may first be played and then its asserted original, the duty of the jury being to hum over the two pieces *sotto voce* until, as good men and true musicians, they are convinced that the pieces are one, or are two. If Mr. Herbert would offer his admirable Pittsburg Orchestra for this purpose it would mean a considerable mitigation of the usual tedium of jury duty."

The New York *Times* says:

"There are probably few practitioners of any art in New York, or in the United States, who would not be willing to be described as plagiarists on the same terms [as Mr. Herbert]. And in music it is particularly difficult to catch a plagiarist 'with the goods on him.' Every once in a while we find extemporaneous speakers, especially preachers, but sometimes United States Senators, who are thus caught by a verbatim report of their remarks, revised and accepted by themselves, and, when compared with the original by some persons of inconvenient memory, found to resemble it too closely to admit of the theory of two independent origins. In such a case, the usual refuge of the inculpated orator is the theory of 'unconscious cerebration,' the promulgation of which commonly exposes him to ridicule, and often impairs his future usefulness. To charge a composer of music with plagiarism is a particularly hazardous proceeding unless he have actually copied another man's music, note for note. Because there are accidental as well as intentional resemblances, and because these may be found in great numbers in the works of the most original composers.

"If such resemblances are at once too numerous and too close, they do no doubt impeach the originality of the composer who exhibits them, and they become a just topic of critical animadversion. But such criticism, to be effective, should be delivered with some show of a public motive and also of decent consideration for the feelings of the peccant composer. It is no way to treat a popular and successful composer to attack him in 'smashing' articles, in terms which would be harsh and extravagant if applied in a justice's court to a person accused of stealing, not the tunes of his predecessors, but the chickens of his contemporaries. . . . The jury desired not merely to vindicate the plaintiff from the charge of plagiarism, but quite as much, and possibly more, to give the defendant a lesson in manners. It is an expensive and ought to be an effectual lesson."

NEW JERSEY'S LITERARY BARRENNESS.

MR. JOHN COTTON DANA, Newark's librarian, created some consternation at the recent annual convention of the New Jersey Library Association by declaring that, so far as he knew, "not one line of pure literature has been written about New Jersey or her people." This statement has been challenged by Mr. Francis Baseley Lee, the author of "New Jersey as a Colony and a State," who says (as reported in the New York *Times*):

"Of course, the term 'good literature' is subject to personal interpretation, but James Fenimore Cooper, born in Burlington of old New Jersey stock, is entitled to consideration when one of his best novels, 'The Water-Witch,' deals with the 'North-shore' of Monmouth County.

"Then there have been able critics in America and Europe who admire the rapier thrusts of Francis Hopkinson of Bordentown, the bitter invective of Philip Freneau of Mount Pleasant, or the virulence of the most famous of all Tory satirists, Jonathan Odell, of Bardington. And I may remark that the executive messages of Governor William Livingstone were universally admired and did much to stimulate the cause of American independence.

"Mr. Dana has probably overlooked some of the writings of the sixth president of the College of New Jersey, the Rev. John Witherspoon. These men all wrote about the State of New Jersey—Jerseymen either by birth or adoption.

"Did Mr. Dana ever hear of Paul Leicester Ford, who, tho not a Jerseyman, gave to the world 'Janice Meredith,' a tale of New Jersey during the Revolutionary period? Then there are the superb opinions of the late Chief Justice Mercer Beasley, and no less a man than Charles Lamb spoke with warmth of the elegance of the writings of John Woolman, the most famous of all New Jersey members of the Society of Friends."

The Philadelphia *North American* comments in humorous vein on this literary controversy, remarking that even if Mr. Dana's statement is true, New Jersey should be consoled by its "preeminence as a producer of superfine watermelons and tremendous trusts." But "this is a quarrel between two Jerseymen, and the outside world has no occasion to mix in it, so long as its enjoys the privilege of abstaining from New Jersey literature." The New York *Times Saturday Review* says:

"If the statement is absolutely true, it only proves that an American State may have an abundance of prosperity and happiness among its people and produce good statesmen and soldiers, without inspiring authors. Mr. Francis Baseley Lee . . . perhaps carries his point, so far as Cooper's novel, 'The Water-Witch,' is concerned. But certainly Mr. Lee goes rather too far afield when he classes state papers and sermons as 'pure literature,' while, we fancy, he simply scores a point for Mr. Dana when he mentions 'Janice Meredith.' It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, but New Jersey commuters will not worry."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE UNEXPLORED UNIVERSE.

THE region denoted by this title is not far away, but is that which we ordinarily regard as most familiar to us. It is unknown simply because we do not possess the means of knowing it. In other words, we can know only so much of the objects about us as our senses are able to tell us. Our own highly developed organs give us vastly more information than the lower creatures are able to obtain; but we have no right to conclude that we know it all. If we had a sense that could be affected by electric waves, another for heat-vibrations, another for the ultra-violet rays, and still another for the *x*-rays, nature would be completely changed. These are not merely vain speculations, says the Abbé Moreux, who writes on this subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 11); for they teach us that our neighbor's conception of the universe is not necessarily the same as our own. Nature, he says, is like a piano, all of whose notes we can not hear. Who shall say that every one of us hears precisely the same ones? Comparative anatomy tells us that sensation may give entirely different results in different creatures. Says M. Moreux:

"Let us inquire how certain creatures perceive the exterior world—such, for instance, as have what were formerly known as 'compound eyes' like those of insects. It was long believed that the transparent refracting cones that terminate their retinal rods were so many lenticular pieces, giving each a complete centralized image in the cerebral substance. This has been disproved, but the problem as it now presents itself is insoluble. If each of the cones does not transmit an image, how does the resultant sensation give the form of the object? Do insects perhaps perceive this form in an imperfect way, being sensible only of a confused impression of color? Then how do they image the exterior world, and if touch is sufficient to give them an idea of form, what colors do they perceive? According to the very ingenious experiments of Sir John Lubbock, ants perceive the ultra-violet rays. It would be useless to inquire of what color these radiations appear; but conceive a man endowed with this power; where another would be plunged in darkness he might see a whole landscape brightly illumined with a light unknown to our humanity.

"This supposition of a human eye affected by colors unknown to the generality of men should not appear improbable. The curious affections of daltonism and achromatopsy [color-blindness], whatever explanation we may give of them, show that the sensations of light are very different with certain persons, and even vary, probably, from one subject to another. Most daltonians are incapable of distinguishing red from green or black, especially when these colors are slightly dim; others can not perceive yellow and blue; in some very rare cases the retina is insensible to red, orange, green, and violet. Maxwell's experiments show that for a color-blind person the curves of luminous intensity are not the same as for a normal eye in different regions of the spectrum. . . . . .

"Suppose that our eyes were attuned to the thermochemical vibrations revealed to us by the bolometer. All the visual scale would be transposed, and instead of seeing the stars that we now see we should perceive those whose light has long been extinguished, whose existence the methods of modern physics have enabled us to prove. The sun would appear surrounded by its corona, changing in form and position every instant, and we should no longer be obliged to wait for total eclipses to study this phenomenon. Currents of hot air would become visible like snow-squalls, and the science of heat would have no more secrets.

"Have beings in their evolution through geological periods passed through a scale of vibrations? Have our senses become more delicate by exercise, up to a certain point?

"Why have we only five senses, and how have these been developed? Would the influence of a different medium have induced the appearance of receptive organs adapted for other undulations? These are questions that science asks without being able to answer them.

"We are surrounded by mysteries. We know very little of nature's laws, and the 'windows,' to use Leibnitz's expression, through which the mind looks out, are neither numerous nor wide open.

"Philosophy has taught us that we build up our idea of the exterior world from fragments; but it has remained for modern physics to show us how fragile, incomplete, and far from reality this construction is. The works of God are even more beautiful than we are pleased to imagine, and in this life our fettered souls must be content to see only a feeble part of the marvelous picture that we call the universe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY CARPETS ARE UNSANITARY.

"THE possibilities of housing microbes"—that is the terse way in which the objections to carpets are summed up by J. Willson, writing on "Carpet Dangers" (*Good Housekeeping*, October). Mr. Willson tell us that while in a carpeted room in a tenement-house seventy-five germs settled on a three-inch saucer in five minutes, after sweeping there were twenty-seven hundred! A thick carpet paper or other padding adds to the life of the carpet and gives a spring and soft tread in walking, but it also adds to the objectionable possibilities aforesaid. Mr. Willson proceeds as follows:

"William Morris said the use of a carpet was excusable only when the floor was in bad condition. Yet even that is hardly sufficient reason, for a new floor can be laid over the old one. But if one must have carpets, let them be tacked down at intervals of not less than six inches, and with long tacks driven in only a short distance. Or, better still, have the carpets fitted with brass eyes to drop over nails set permanently in the floor. Then, with some moving of furniture, the carpet can be cleaned frequently in the open air; better yet, have the carpet fill only the central part of the room, showing the bare floor for say one and one-half feet near the walls. This means less furniture to move at cleaning time, and therefore more frequent cleanings.

"In making over a carpet that originally fitted the entire room, usually enough good pieces can be secured to make a presentable covering, when allowance is made for this bare floor around the walls. The floor can be painted, if in bad condition, or, what is better, lay a parquet wood border to meet the line of the carpet. . . . . .

"The modern steam cleaning of carpets is not so good as that of older days, as the airing is desirable. In cleaning a carpet it should be laid on the grass, face down, and then well beaten from the back. This causes the dirt to drop out of the loops where it is so deeply embedded. Brushing the surface with a broom removes the lighter particles, and washing with a cloth wet in diluted ammonia will both clean and freshen the surface.

"Matting is dirty and expensive for continuous wear. For summer, however, it is highly desirable. Those who have carpets can not do better than to follow the example set by Stephen Girard. Each spring this worthy business man had all his carpets taken up, the house cleaned, and the floors then covered with matting. The carpets were thoroughly cleaned and were placed in hogsheads for storage till fall."

How Scientific Discoveries are Made.—The invention of perpetual-motion machines still goes merrily on. Several new ones are referred to in caustic terms by *The Electrical Review* (October 25), and the daily press is censured for not exposing them more promptly. Referring to one report of two Bible students who, in pursuit of their studies, have found a new "force" more subtle than electricity, and are now engaged in harnessing it, the paper just cited says:

"The unscientific can not learn too soon that great discoveries are not made in this way, but result from careful and patient study of nature. Galvani spent twenty years before he discovered the proper conditions to make the frog's leg kick. There was a lapse of over ten years before the reversal of Oersted's phenomenon was accomplished by Faraday, and another period of over forty years before his discovery was put to practical use.

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Roentgen's discovery of the *x*-rays, tho unexpected, was the result of long and careful study of vacuum-tube phenomena. To pore over a book and evolve scientific laws from one's inner self harks back to the methods pursued by the so-called philosophers of the pre-Baconian school."

A NEW CURE FOR SEASICKNESS.

THE theory that seasickness is an affection of the brain and is largely of visual origin is not a new one, but prominence is given to it by the following letter written to Dr. E. Castelli, of Washington, D. C., by Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador to this country:

"My Dear Dr. Castelli: Knowing that you are interested in the treatment of seasickness, I take pleasure in giving you my personal observations on the subject. After having found by experience that the only way not to suffer from seasickness was to lie in a horizontal position, I happened to notice that fixing my eyes upon a mirror while dressing (even when the sea was stormy) was sufficient to relieve the unpleasant sensations of seasickness. During my last ocean trip I tried this accidentally discovered remedy, and always with good results. Take into consideration my observation and make it yours, if you think it may be of benefit to science.

"Mayor des Planches."

Dr. Castelli publishes this letter in *The Medical Record*, and with it the following comments:

"This clever observation may be another clue to the pathogenesis of seasickness. During my last trip, convinced of the possibility that cerebral anemia was the principal cause of seasickness, I recommended to many travelers the use of red glasses in connection with the administration of euquinin for the purpose of producing hyperemic condition of the brain, but the results were but slightly encouraging. My trip was from Geneva to New York, with a rather rough sea after leaving Gibraltar. What the distinguished author of the letter says is, in my opinion, the demonstration that the pathogenesis of seasickness is the same as that of vertigo, *i.e.*, the affection is the result of the *consciousness of the oscillation of the act of orientation.*

"It is the same phenomenon observed in a person who looks from the top of a tower on the surrounding country; the eye adjusts itself to all the different horizons that can be seen from the top—the tower being the center of the sky above and the earth below. The eye of the observer changes every few seconds to a different horizon, and has, in consequence, the sensation of the lack of equilibrium. We call that *vertigo*, which, in its highest form, manifests itself in pallor, cold perspiration, weak pulse, nausea, and vomiting—the same symptoms as those of seasickness.

"Now, what happens on the ocean? At sea, the observer is obliged, in consequence of the rolling and pitching of the ship, to change the horizon repeatedly at brief intervals. He is, in other words, in the same condition as the person on the top of the tower.

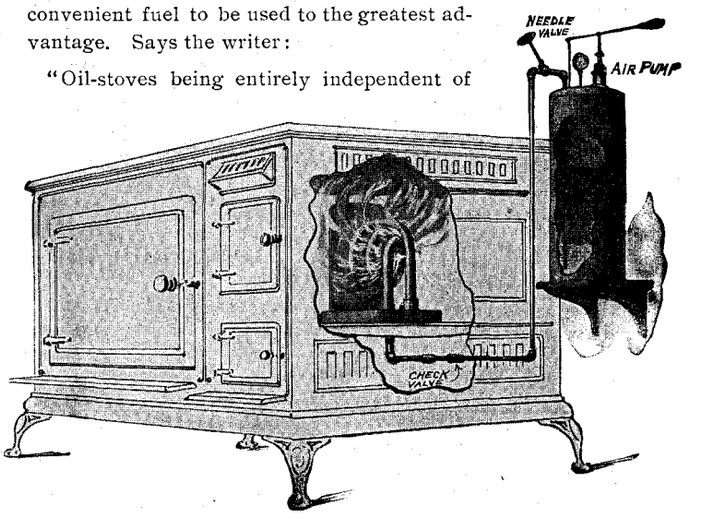
"I have not yet discovered if people suffering from vertigo are also affected by seasickness, or *vice versa*, or to what extent; but it would be interesting to have statistics on the subject, and to know if my idea would be confirmed.

"What about the treatment? Why should the fact of looking in a mirror diminish the sensation of seasickness? Because eyes and mirror form one body and, the changing of horizons being reflected by a surface equal in every plane, the eye loses the consciousness of the different changes."

Sunlight and Electricity.—Professor Garbasso, of Turin, in a note communicated to the *Nuovo Cimento*, describes the action of the sun on the electric spark. This has been already studied by Professor Manuelli, who observed that the rays of the sun, falling near the electrodes, favored the passage of the spark. According to Garbasso, even diffused light acts, and with greater effectiveness. In a first experiment he counted 24 discharges in 30 seconds in daylight, to 8 in the same time in the dark. Another experiment gave the figures 18 and 6. The effect of the light seems to last some time after the illumination. Experiments made successively with a lens and a concave mirror showed that by concentrating the light on one of the electrodes, an uninterrupted current could be obtained even when the distance between the electrodes was sufficient to prevent the passage of any spark at all in the darkness. These properties of the sun's rays persisted after they had been passed through quartz or Iceland spar; but a few sheets of mica, a plate of glass, a cell 4 centimeters [1⅝ inches] thick, containing water or an alum solution, put a stop to the phenomena. These results seem to indicate that the Manuelli effect is due not to the presence of ultra-violet rays, but, more simply, to the heating of the electrodes.—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

OIL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

IN discussing the various domestic substitutes for hard coal, *The Scientific American* (October 25), dismisses electricity as too costly, gas as unreliable, because its production is itself dependent on the coal supply, and soft coal as objectionable in many ways to those who have been accustomed to the use of anthracite. Oil, however, it concludes, meets all requirements. Recently invented oil-burners obviate most of the objections to the old-fashioned "oil-stove" and enable this convenient fuel to be used to the greatest advantage. Says the writer:



RANGE BURNER IN OPERATION, SHOWING OIL-TANK AND AIR-PUMP.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"Oil-stoves being entirely independent of the coal supply for the production of their fuel, naturally present a more promising field for investigation than anything we have thus far considered. They may be roughly divided into two classes: first, those which use a wick, and burn with a white or yellow flame; and, second, the wickless or blue-flame oil-stoves. The latter are to be recommended as the more efficient heaters. An understanding of the principles of combustion will make this last point clear.

"The process of combustion is in a chemical sense nothing more than the union of the oxygen of the atmosphere with some material for which it has such an affinity or attraction that the union is accompanied with light and heat. Now, kerosene is composed largely of two substances, hydrogen and carbon, for both of which oxygen has an attraction, tho hydrogen combines at a much lower temperature than does carbon.

"In lighting an ordinary kerosene-lamp or wick oil-stove this is what takes place: You apply a match to the wick, which is saturated with kerosene; the heat vaporizes a little of the oil, the hydrogen in the oil combines with the oxygen of the air, and the heat produced by this union heats the carbon of the kerosene white-hot, and thus we get the familiar whitish-yellow flame of the kerosene-lamp. The carbon does not, however, thoroughly combine with the oxygen, and in consequence a great deal of the

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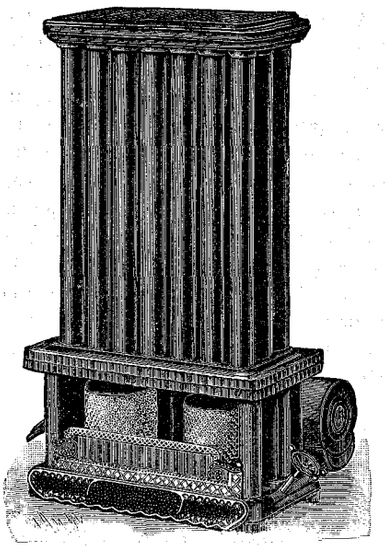
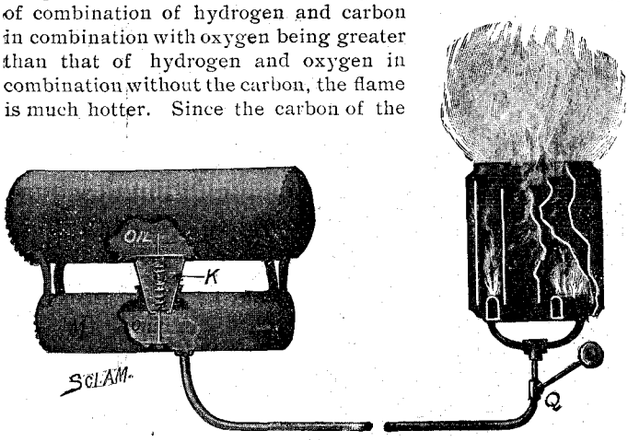
heating possibilities of the flame is lost, tho the flame serves as a fair illuminator.

"In the blue-flame oil-heater a different condition of affairs exists. The kerosene, which is stored in a reservoir, is permitted to flow slowly into a vaporizing device, from which it passes to a burner. In one of the stoves shown the vaporizing device is a circular trough, made of cast iron, which is heated to a very high temperature. This vaporizes the kerosene, and the vapor thus produced is compelled to pass between two walls of red-hot metal while at the same time heated air is caused to act upon it. The temperature to which the vapor is raised by this means is so great that *both* the hydrogen and carbon are compelled to combine with the oxygen, and, the united energy of combination of hydrogen and carbon in combination with oxygen being greater than that of hydrogen and oxygen in combination without the carbon, the flame is much hotter. Since the carbon of the kerosene is completely burned instead of being merely heated white hot, there is but little illumination with this flame."



BLUE-FLAME WICKLESS HEATING OIL STOVE.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).



DETAIL OF AUTOMATIC OIL FEED AND BLUE-FLAME BURNER.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

Several recent types of blue-flame oil-burners are shown in the illustrations. They burn a gallon of oil in from ten to twenty hours, according to size and type.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS AND THE MOON.

IN searching for the hidden causes of great events, the moon is never forgotten. Lunar influence has often been assumed, but the modern physicist is apt to insist on pretty good evidence before he will accept it. A possible connection between lunar phases and earthquakes is admitted by some investigators, and now Prof. R. T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, calls attention to the fact that the great explosion of Pelée, on May 8, almost immediately followed a new moon, while a less violent demonstration was reported on May 21, within a few hours of a full moon. At the last meeting of the British Association, Prof. Arthur Schuster stated that the investigations of Davidson on the connection between the moon and earthquakes seemed to him to establish a slight probability, and earthquakes and volcanic phenomena are generally looked upon as related in one way or another. Says *The Tribune* (New York, October 19), in discussing these facts:

"If the moon really does exercise more influence upon volcanoes when in one part of its orbit than in another, the question instantly arises, How is that influence exerted? When the interior of the earth was supposed to be in a fluid condition, reputable astronomers and geologists imagined that there might be lunar tides inside as well as outside the crust of the globe. The notion was a captivating one. Unfortunately, however, the theory of a pulpy mass inside the terrestrial shell is not in favor just now. By the transmission of tremors right through the middle of the earth, by other phenomena, and by the absence of certain behavior which has been looked for, the leading geologists and physicists of the day have become persuaded that the earth has a rigid interior. One must look outside, then, for actual movements of matter. This is found in ocean tides, which attain their maxima at new moon, full moon, and perigee. Prof. George H. Darwin, than whom no higher authority in such matters can be found to-day, believes that the simple weight of the extra water thus piled up on the coasts of continents and islands conduces to earthquakes."

AN ELECTRICITY-PROOF GARMENT.

IT has long been familiar to students of electricity that an electric charge can not be communicated to an object within a metallic envelope or network. A Russian inventor, Professor Artemieff, of Kieff University, has utilized this principle in the construction of a garment of metallic gauze, intended to serve as a protection against high-tension alternating currents. According to an account in the *Archiv für Post und Telegraphie* (Berlin), as quoted in *L'Electricien* (Paris), his device is most successful. Says the writer:

"The protecting envelope invented by this Russian professor is composed of a fine gauze of brass threads. It is worn under the outer garments so that the only parts visible are those protecting the hands and the head. It is so light and so flexible that it does not in any way interfere with the movements. The part that covers the upper part of the body opens in front and fastens with buttons. A hermetic closure is not indispensable; even when a space of a finger's width is left open, the desired effect is obtained. The waist ends in trousers that reach below the feet. The sleeves end in gloves whose openings are provided with buttons by which they are fastened. The head is protected by a hood attached to the neck, which buttons on to the waist.

"With this safety dress the following results are obtained: If the wearer approaches too near a conductor traversed by a high-tension current and a spark flies to the body, the electricity encounters the garment, which is so good a conductor that it carries it to the ground without the possibility of accident. Even if the wearer stands between the two poles of a high-tension circuit and sparks pass from one to the other across his intervening body, the discharge passes wholly through the metallic envelope, with the exception of an absolutely insignificant fraction.

"In the course of his demonstration M. Artimieff placed himself under a conductor that carried an alternating current with a frequency of 40 per second, which had been raised to a tension of 150,000 volts. With his hands, his elbows, his arms, his head, he attracted brilliant sparks and arcs a meter in length without being in the least inconvenienced. He grasped with his hands the two electrodes of a machine made to give 170 amperes with 1,000 volts' pressure, and caused to pass through his metallic garment currents as strong as 100 amperes; when he withdrew one of his hands, a brilliant rupture-spark nearly two feet long was produced. At the end of the experiments he showed that the metallic envelope had, at the points where the sparks had entered, small holes that did not at all lessen the protecting action of the garment.

"It is well known that Tesla has obtained sparks that do not harm the human body, with alternating currents of a frequency of 100,000 per second. It is the high frequency of alternation

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that makes these currents inoffensive. M. Artemieff, on the other hand, has sought, by means of his protecting envelope, to shelter the human body from currents that are more dangerous because their frequency is not so high. Practical experiments have shown that he has attained the desired result in a high degree."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRE-COLUMBIAN CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA.

THE most notable contribution to knowledge of the Thirteenth International Congress of Americanists, which has just held its sessions at the Museum of Natural History in New York City, was, according to an editorial in *The Sun* (New York, October 27), its testimony to the ethnological unity of the Americas, North, South, and Central. Says the writer:

"That similarity in thought, in workmanship, in art, and in religion characterized the various races inhabiting the continents of the New World before its discovery by the white man was shown by every paper dealing with the subject.

"It appears that we have commonly put too low an estimate on the Indian, using the term Indian as inclusive of all the aboriginal inhabitants of this hemisphere. The Indian, these learned men find, was a more intellectual being than has been generally supposed. He was religious, with high sentiments and keen emotions, and he was advanced politically far beyond the degree in savagery where he is usually placed, his political development being measurably influenced by his religion. . . .

"There was an American civilization as definite as the European civilization. Really, there has been a series of civilizations, one overcoming the other and the higher form usually dominating. We were not the first invaders. We were not the first exterminators. America has seen races come, rule, and be swept away in their turn. Where savagery triumphed, as in the case of one race of Mound Builders, when a mild and stationary people were overborne by a more vigorous and restless stock, as in Europe, it usually followed that the conquering race was influenced in time by the culture of the conquered. This has been found written in monuments and tombs. Sometimes there can be traced the evidence of a conquering race's recognition of the superior attainments of the people it has overthrown, and when the different investigators compare notes the history of an ancient invasion is completed.

"In art the pre-Columbian Americans were advanced beyond the stage of development to which they have been assigned. So say the Americanist students. We have been able to consider the art of the Egyptian from the point of view which it was executed, partly because Egyptian monuments and papyri have offered enlightenment as to the daily life, habits, and aspirations of the Nile people. But conquering Indians in America destroyed the temples where their vanquished foes kept their records. Not always did the Spanish conquerors who followed them preserve the ancient archives that survived earlier despoilers. Codices which found their way to European libraries have been deciphered, only to disclose astronomical data or material for the purposes of a calendar. Only now are the students, these scholars of the Americanist congress, beginning to get near a point where, they think, they will be able to judge with some accuracy the standards of art attained by the early peoples of this continent."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AN improved machine for sealing envelopes has been invented by a man in Topeka, Kans. "In operation," says *The Scientific American*, "the envelopes are fed into the machine, the flaps moistened, turned, and finally pressed tightly to sealing position. The machine, it is claimed, will seal from 8,000 to 15,000 envelopes per hour of any ordinary bulk, mixed sizes, and especially adjusted will seal at about the same rate up to one-half inch in thickness.

"NEBULOUS stars probably represent the earliest phase of stellar evolution," says Agnes M. Clerke in *Knowledge* (October). "They irresistibly suggest incipience; they have seemingly not yet fully appropriated the material allotted for their construction. In the course of a few or of many millenniums, they will, it is reasonable to suppose, have absorbed the outstanding supply and will shine as finished suns." . . . There is at present no reason to suppose, however, Miss Clerke thinks, that the stars that appear as nuclei of planetary and annular nebulæ emit gaseous radiations. "Those that do—and they are very few—are palpably not stars, but condensed wisps of cosmic haze."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE YOUNG MEN'S BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION.

MR. JOHN R. MOTT, upon his return from his recent evangelistic tour through Japan, reported a remarkable interest in Christianity among the student class. The Young Men's Christian Association is now quite firmly established in that country and appears to be steadily growing in strength. It is not generally known, however, that the Buddhists, on their side, are making strenuous efforts to counteract the influence of this and similar Christian organizations. Mr. Joseph A. Goodrich, an American professor now connected with the third Government College at Kyoto, Japan, gives an interesting account of the "Nippon Bukkyo Seinen Kwai," or Japanese Young Men's Buddhist Association, in an article in *The Outlook*:

"Some seventeen or eighteen years ago a few Buddhist priests and teachers in Tokyo decided that a movement on the lines of the Young Men's Christian Association to counteract the success which the Christians were achieving would be productive of good among the young men of their faith, and the Young Men's Buddhist Association was organized. The moving spirits were certain influential prelates of the Hongwanji sect, the richest and most powerful of all the subdivisions of the Buddhist Church in Japan; the abbot is a member of the imperial family, and one of the high-rank nobility; among the lay members are many of the best-known and most influential statesmen and officials, and wealthy men; and there are temples of each of the two branches of the Hongwanji—the eastern and the western—in every city and in many of the towns of Japan. This movement among the Buddhists was not a militant one at first, because the leaders' pride forbade their admitting by act, if not by word, that it was mere imitation of Christian example; but ten years ago a public man, Mr. T. Inouye, took an active part in the work, and, by inveighing bitterly against the want of the true Japanese spirit of devotion to country and Emperor—which he alleged was characteristic of most of the native Christians—and by appealing to the patriotism of the true Buddhists, he infused a vitality into the movement which has increased steadily since then."

Mr. Goodrich goes on to describe the chapter of the Young Men's Buddhist Association that has been established at the Kyoto College in which he teaches. Of the six hundred students attending this institution forty-five are members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one hundred and thirty belong to the Buddhist chapter. The Buddhist Association occupies a building in the premises of a large temple near the college. We quote again:

"There are thirteen rooms for members, and about ten students now live there, each paying a small sum to the caretaker for his board and lodgings, just as the Young Men's Christian Association young men do at their chapter-house. . . . One of the rooms in the house is used as a small chapel, furnished with an altar and an image of Buddha, in which simple services are held every day, one of the temple priests, or a professor in the college who has been ordained, conducting them. Effort is directed toward making the life attractive in every way; intercourse is social and frequent; even I, avowedly opposed to them religiously, am welcomed at all times. . . . The meetings that are held on Saturdays and on the eve of the great national holidays (which, it must be borne in mind, are always directly or indirectly religious) are more important than the daily prayers; a sermon is preached, and frequently at the close of the meeting, a little refreshment, tea and cakes, is served. Dissipation, careless living, neglect of the Buddhist tenets, and indifference toward the state are strongly opposed, and every effort is made to induce the members to attract, by their life and doctrine, others of their fellow students. The regular Saturday afternoon service is in itself really a recognition of Christianity—altho this might be denied—for there is no such thing as a Sabbatical day of worship here, or in any other Buddhist community. It would now be too open an imitation of the Christians to have this regular

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service on Sunday, but it would not surprise me at all to see something of the kind ere long.

"Quite recently a reading-room has been added to the chapter-house; it is supplied with a number of current Japanese magazines and the nucleus of a library, in a few books which are mainly doctrinal. On the other side of the temple from the chapter-house the priests have laid out a gravel tennis-court, which the members of the association are free to use as they wish, but they must supply their own racquets and balls and must bear a part of the expense of the nets. The privileges of the reading-room and of the tennis-court are granted also to a number of students who live near the temple, even tho they are not active members of the Young Men's Buddhist Association. Indeed, there is a catholicity about the whole thing which commands one's respect even if one does regret that the effort is misdirected from our standpoint."

THE ADVANCE OF RITUALISM.

EMPHATIC testimony to the growing popularity of ritualistic practise both in England and this country is presented by recent events in the religious world. We have had occasion to note the ritualistic tendency as manifested in the United States; and John Kensit's tragical death illustrated only too vividly the intensity of feeling that has been aroused on the other side of the Atlantic as the result of the same tendency in Great Britain. The progress of ritualism in the Protestant Episcopal Church has been newly brought to public attention by the opening of the Church of St. Ignatius in New York. "It is a very costly structure," remarks the New York *Sun* (October 21), "is a remarkable example of Gothic architecture, and at the opening service, when 'high mass' was celebrated by Bishop Grafton, the ritualist Bishop of Wisconsin, it was crowded with an apparently sympathetic congregation." The same paper continues:

"The services approached closely the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. The robes of the priests, the incense, the 'sanctus bell and the genuflexions suggested Catholicism, and the preacher, the rector of the extremely ritualistic and exceedingly prosperous Church of St. Mary the Virgin, proclaimed with emphasis that 'the church is a part of the Catholic Church and not a part of the Protestant sect,' 'is the church of the worshipers in the catacombs and through the Middle Ages to to-day,' 'is the church authorized by Christ through St. Peter.' He promulgated the doctrine of the Real Presence, defended 'the right of the priest to grant, through the confessional, absolution according to the warrant of the Gospels,' and contended that this faith and these practises 'are growing all over the land' in the Episcopal Church.

"It can not be denied by any one familiar with the development of that church in this country that the preacher had reason for this exultation. The most aggressive party in the Episcopal Church is now the High-Church party, and it is steadily pressing ahead to further extremes in ritualism, toward medievalism, sacramentarianism, and sacerdotalism. 'The priests of the church for the last fifty years,' said the preacher, 'have been cleaning out the wells; do not let the wells fill up again with rubbish and prejudice.' And they have done the work very thoroughly. High Churchism, both here and in England, has advanced far beyond the dreams of the most enthusiastic leaders of the Oxford movement at its beginning in 1833. Even a generation ago, Episcopalians would have been horrified by the 'Romanism' of the service and the sermon at this opening of an Episcopal church last Sunday, no matter if they had been included in the High-Church party as it then was. But now the teaching of the Real Presence and of confessional absolution in an Episcopal Church produces no alarm, no unusual sensation, tho we observe that Bishop Potter was not present at St. Ignatius's to celebrate 'high mass,' but that a ritualist bishop from a Western diocese was called in for the purpose.

"Meantime, the Roman Catholic rejects the right of the Church of St. Ingatius to call itself a 'Catholic' church, refuses to recognize the validity of its clerical orders, looks on its priests as mere laymen, and regards its 'high mass' as an idle or impious ceremony. No matter how near Episcopal ritualism gets to Rome in its forms, it is still classed by Rome with Protestantism and heresy; as a body without true churchly authority.

"This is a very remarkable situation, and it will be interesting to watch the outcome. As it is now, the Anglo-Catholicism of the Episcopal ritualists is in sharp conflict with the Roman Catholic Church. The churches which glory in their Protestantism and in their rejection of medievalism seem to be viewed more respectfully by Rome."

THE RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

THE conflict between Anglicans and non-conformists over the question of the Government's new education bill continues to be the burning issue in British politics. Mr. W. T. Stead, the well-known English editor and publicist, who makes an up-to-date contribution to the discussion of the problems involved (in the New York *Independent*, October 31), recognizes in this struggle "merely a phase of the same controversy which is disquieting France, the quarrel between Clericals and anti-Clericals." He writes:

"The Clericals see their opportunity, owing to the happy accident of the presence of a Conservative ministry in power, which a large majority at its back reinforced, in this question only, by the Irish Nationalist vote. It is not generally realized outside Great Britain the extent to which the transfer of the Irish vote from the opposition to the ministerial lobby transforms the whole situation. The Irish Nationalist party can command over 80 votes, which are normally to be counted upon by the whip of the party which is in opposition. But on the education question the Irish Nationalist party vote as one man on the side of the ministry, which involves the transfer of 80 votes, counting as much as 160 on a division.

"No wonder that the English clergy and the Catholic priests consider that they have their chance of a lifetime, and that they are using it for the quartering of what are called Voluntary or Denominational schools upon the rates and taxes on conditions which will leave the whole control of religious education and the appointment of the teaching staff in the hands of the clergyman and his friends. The public, who in rates and taxes will defray five-sixths of the cost of the school, will be permitted to appoint a minority of about one in five to the committee of management. Against this proposal to make over the elementary education of more than half the children of England in perpetuity to the parson and the priest, the lay sense of England is rising in revolt. The agitation against the bill, altho conducted entirely by non-conformists, has the latent sympathy of masses of the laity, who, altho belonging to the Church of England, are in no sympathy with clericalism in any shape or form. The forces hostile to the bill are further strengthened by the growth in these later years of an active spirit of angry protest among members of the Church of England themselves against what is described as the Romanizing tendency of the Anglican clergy."

The real crux of the education difficulty, observes Mr. Stead, rather paradoxically, is that "nobody really cares very much about education." The English people are "interested in religious questions, but are not interested in education"; and their interest in religious questions arises "not so much from any spirit of piety as from a spirit of controversy." We quote further:

"The first great obstacle in the way of any really efficient national system of education in England has always been the fatal difficulty of opinion as to what religion should be taught in the schools. In the forties, when a tentative effort was made by the Government for the time being to recognize the duty of national education, the effort was frustrated by the passionate opposition of the leaders of English non-conformity, who, accepting the belief that it was impossible to divorce education from religion and being as firmly convinced of the incalculable mischief that comes from the state interfering in religious affairs, asserted that education lay beyond the provisions of a secular government, and must be left to voluntary agencies. As the result of determined action by those who would exclude the state from

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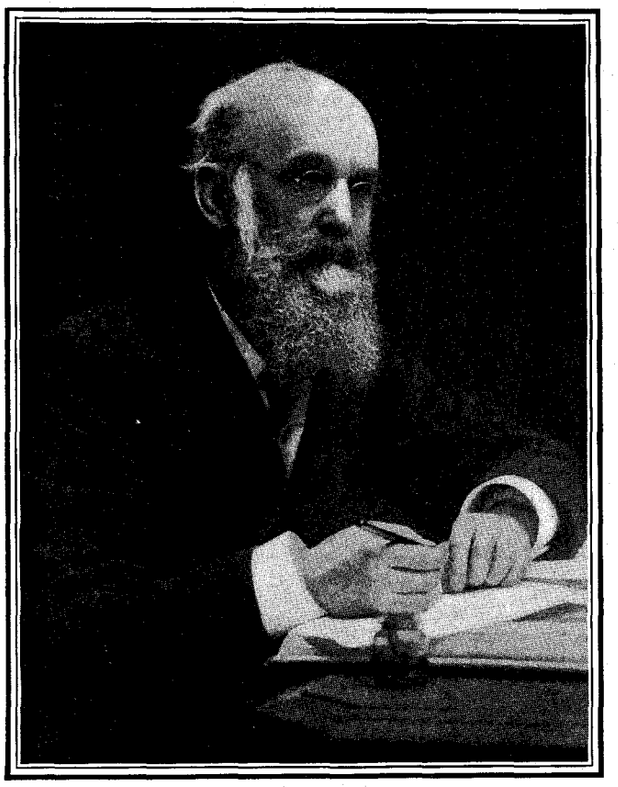
any share in directing, sustaining, or controlling the education of the nation, it was not until the year 1871 that compulsory education became possible in England. In the thirty years that had elapsed parties had changed ground. It was the non-conformists who were the strongest advocates of state education, having discovered that it was possible, if not to divorce religion from education, at least to impart secular education without doing violence to the conscience of the rate-payer. The church clergy, on the other hand, were lukewarm or hostile to an act which led directly to the creation of a great number of public elementary schools under public management, supported by the public rates, which competed directly with the schools which they had founded and succeeded in maintaining with the aid of subsidies from the national exchequer. The settlement of 1870 was, however, regarded as a compromise, and so matters



REV. JOHN CLIFFORD, D.D.,

The Leader of the English Non-Conformist Revolt.

remained until the last few years, when, encouraged by the temporary paralysis of the Liberal party, the Clericals have first of all succeeded in increasing the grant to their schools from the public treasury without admitting any increase of popular control, and are now attempting to quarter their schools upon the rates. Most educationalists bitterly resent this obscuring of the vital question by a sectarian side issue. But for this the Government and the Clerical party are directly responsible. What was needed in the interests of education was a bill establishing a good system of secondary education, with which there might have been coupled provisions increasing the power of the Education Department to compel the managers of backward schools in rural districts to make their education efficient."

Mr. Stead contributes to his own magazine, the London *Review of Reviews* (October), an interesting character sketch of the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, the Baptist clergyman who is leading the non-conformist revolt. "Dr. Clifford, more than any other living man," says Mr. Stead, "represents and embodies in his own person the principle of militant, uncompromising nonconformity, the snag on which Mr. Balfour has driven his administration at full speed. . . . If Dr. Clifford had been laid on the shelf, if his weariless pen had been at rest, and if his eloquent voice had been silenced, the whole political outlook in Great Britain might have been entirely changed." Mr. Stead goes on to say:

"The leading part which he has taken in the agitation against the education bill is characteristic of the man. It is not the first time that he has rendered conspicuous service to the cause of national education, but on no previous occasion has it been his lot to figure so conspicuously in the national education campaign. The nearest analogy to his present position is that which Dr. Dale occupied in the controversies which attended the passing of the first education act. His letters to *The Daily News*, which have been reprinted in pamphlet form and circulated far and wide throughout the land, are a strenuous appeal to the citizens to deal with this question from a broad point of view. He has been accused of inflaming sectarian passion, and it must be admitted that, especially in dealing with Catholicism and Sacramentarianism, he has beaten the pulpit drum ecclesiastic very vigorously. Dr. Clifford is ever a Protestant, and is almost passionately anti-Clerical. The stand which he has taken against the education bill of the Government is extreme and uncompromising to the last point. Dr. Clifford on the platform and Dr. Robertson Nicoll in the press are perhaps more responsible than any other men for advocating a resort to the *ultima ratio* of British democracy, and the adoption of a policy of passive resistance to the payment of the education rate, if that rate is imposed for the purpose of supporting the denominational teaching of which they conscientiously disapprove."

GROWTH OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

UNTIL within the last year, the Christian Endeavor movement has made comparatively little progress on the continent of Europe. Its strength has been confined chiefly to America and Great Britain, the British colonies in Australasia and South Africa, and the countries occupied by British and American missionaries, such as India, China, and Turkey. In Germany, however, the movement was firmly planted some eight years ago. There are now about three hundred societies in different parts of the empire, and a journal entitled the *Jugend-Hilfe*, edited by the Rev. Frederick Blecher, a young pastor of the State Lutheran Church, is published. The Rev. Francis E. Clark, the founder and president of the Society of Christian Endeavor, who has just returned to this country from Europe, reports that the movement is gaining rapidly in almost all the other continental countries. While in Madrid, he attended the second convention of the Spanish Endeavor societies, of which there are fifty. In Geneva he found seven Christian Endeavor societies. A little paper is published there, and a nucleus has been formed for spreading the cause throughout Switzerland. In Russia an active society exists in connection with the British-American Church of St. Petersburg; and a beginning has also been made in Finland. Of the status of the movement in France, Dr. Clark says (in *The Independent*, October 2):

"The first Christian Endeavor societies in France were formed some nine years ago by a devoted young American, who, as secretary to one of the judges of the Bering Sea arbitration commission, was spending some months in Paris. As a result of that fruitful sojourn, vigorous societies have ever since flourished in the American Church in the Rue de Berri, in the English Wesleyan Church in the Rue Roquepine, and in connection with two or three of the McAll Mission salles. . . . The secretary reports about a hundred societies in France, of which a dozen are found in Paris alone. Better than all, the establishment of the society has been followed in many cases by a revival of religion which has greatly strengthened the churches, and of course has furnished a body of young disciples to be trained by the practical methods of the society."

In Scandinavia there are also signs of activity. Sweden already claims nearly a hundred Christian Endeavor societies. In Italy, under the leadership of the Rev. Horace Dutton, an American pastor living in Italy, a national Christian Endeavor

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Union has been formed in Rome, with a Waldensian pastor for president, a Baptist Italian for secretary, and a Scotch Presbyterian for treasurer. Dr. Clark writes further:

"In Bohemia and Bulgaria and Macedonia the missionaries of the American Board have long been hospitable to the Endeavor movement, and a few societies have existed in all those lands, but quite recently more complete organizations have been formed, literature printed, and the basis of a much more extended and systematic effort has been laid.

"In Hungary, too, the society has found a good friend in Professor Zabo, who is doing his utmost, and with good promise, to spread the society among the millions of Protestants in that enterprising country.

"Portugal, also, has the foundations laid for a large Christian Endeavor work, and some of the most enthusiastic Endeavorers whom I have seen in any land are found there.

"My journeys during the last year have extended to Iceland, and even in that distant island of the Arctic seas I found not a few who were interested in the society, who had been blessed by its methods, and who greatly desired to promote them."

In Great Britain there are now nearly ten thousand societies, and Dr. Clark reports that he has never seen them "so vigorous, aggressive, and enthusiastic as they are to-day." He concludes:

"During these many months on the continent of Europe I have been particularly impressed with the adaptability of the society to all countries. It seems to be no exotic, but as tho it were indigenous to every soil, and, when kindly received and fostered by pastor and church, in Europe as in America, it brings forth the same fruits of confession and service, loyalty and fellowship."

PAUL, NOT JESUS, AS THE FOUNDER OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE traditional view of Jesus held by orthodox Jews is that he was a pretender, a usurper of a title not rightly his. It comes, therefore, as a surprise to many to find in a new book, written by a prominent Californian Jew, Mr. Harris Weinstock, the statements that Jesus "preached nothing but Judaism in its purest and simplest form"; that "the thought of establishing a new belief, or even a new sect, was farthest from his mind"; and that "his aim was not to follow after the heathen, but to seek out 'the lost sheep of the house of Israel.'" Mr. Weinstock's book is entitled "Jesus the Jew," and he writes further:

"It is true that according to the Gospel of St. Mark Jesus said: 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.' And in the Gospel of St. Matthew we also find a similar utterance, wherein Jesus, in speaking of his disciples, says: 'Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations.'

"But it is also true that in his Sermon on the Mount Jesus said:

"'Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy but to fulfil.

"'For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled.' . . . . . .

"To determine which of these two opposite teachings Jesus expected to be observed, we need but follow the course of action adopted by his disciples, who, during his ministrations, were at his side day and night, breathed in his every word and thought, and faithfully and earnestly endeavored to observe his precepts. Their conduct after his death makes plain the fact that he had filled them with the thought that they were to devote themselves to the lost sheep of Israel and not to the Gentiles. They faithfully worshiped in the synagog and observed all the Mosaic laws and ceremonies in compliance with the injunctions of their Master, and made no effort to convert the heathen. They insisted that the heathen must first become a Jew before he could become a Christian."

Despite the fact that Jesus observed all the Jewish laws and ceremonies, declares Mr. Weinstock, and despite the faithful observance on the part of his disciples of the command not to go into the way of the Gentiles, Paul, "who had never seen Jesus and who did not become a convert until three years after his death," in his enthusiasm to make proselytes, "did not hesitate to assume the right to abrogate or to modify many of the Jewish forms, rites, and ceremonies." The writer continues:

"The Jews had so much faith in the truth which Judaism taught that, as a rule, they patiently waited for strangers to come of their own accord and knock for admission at the doors of Judaism. Not so Paul. His idea was to unite the whole human race under one belief. He soon realized, however, how hopeless the task would be if he insisted upon the observance of the severe and rigid ceremonialism of the Jew. To Paul the spirit was everything; the form nothing. Not that Paul loved the letter of the law less, but that he loved the spirit of his religion more. He clearly saw that the apostles of Jesus, by their unwillingness to let one jot or tittle pass from the law, would permit the spiritual enthusiasm which Jesus had created to die out. Paul saw a magnificent opportunity to spread the beautiful truths of Judaism among the millions of heathens. He, however, realized that this could be done only by ignoring the letter of the Jewish law and by observing its spirit. He said: 'If the uncircumcision keeps the righteousness of the law, shall not his uncircumcision be counted for circumcision? Circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter.'"

Jesus, then, was not, in Mr. Weinstock's opinion, the real founder of Christianity. He "knew nothing about the Trinity, vicarious atonement, election, predestination." These and similar Christian dogmas grew up as the result of the teaching of Paul, "the Grecian Jew," who "conceived the idea of spreading Judaism among the Gentiles by preaching the God of Israel and the man Jesus, the son of God." We quote, in conclusion:

"It was Paul's broad cosmopolitanism that gave Christianity to the world. It was his far-seeing and high-thinking mind which enabled him better to appreciate the priceless value to humanity of the truths held sacred by, and confined to, the Jews. It was Paul's genius which conceived the idea of breaking away from the encrusted traditions of the Jew, and going forth to convert the Gentile; to give his strength and his heart, his mind and his soul to uplift his brethren outside of his faith, and to bring them nearer to the God of Israel. He saw clearly that the Jews were preaching universal truths, but made no effort to disseminate them. He realized that for the faith of his fathers to accomplish its high purpose there must be teaching and preaching among non-believers and in foreign lands; and so, alone and unaided except for the presence and help of God, he set out on his heroic task, preaching the beautiful Jewish utterances set forth by Jesus, whom he had accepted as his Master. Thus Paul began a missionary work that in time revolutionized the religious spirit of the world, and which is destined to continue moving onward as long as civilization shall stand."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IT is reported from Bombay that an Englishwoman, Miss Noble, is to succeed Swami Vivekananda as the head of the Ramkrishna mission.

AT the sessions of the Methodist Missionary convention in Cleveland more than $312,000 was raised for mission work in all parts of the world. It is hoped to increase this sum to $500,000.

THE Episcopal Church Congress, held recently at Albany, was characterized by several interesting discussions. A debate on the relation of the church to the drama was participated in by Dr. Floyd Tomkins of Philadelphia, the Rev. Walter Bentley, and others. Dean Hodges read a paper on the subject: "Do Spiritual Principles Furnish a Solvent for Economic and Social Difficulties?" and Mr. Henry M. Hoyt discussed: "Are coercive methods of colonization promotive of Christian civilization?" Altogether, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "the church congress may be said to have justified its conception as a free parliament of a broad church."

A SOCIALIST Sunday-School movement, which has been firmly planted in Great Britain for some years, is described in the Boston *Congregationalist*. The headquarters of the movement is at Glasgow. In that city there are eight schools, and a half-penny magazine called *The Young Socialist* is issued. Socialist Sunday-Schools also exist in London Liverpool, Bradford and other cities. A little text-book of sixteen pages has recently been published, presenting Socialist doctrines in language suited to the minds of children. By these publications the children are taught to hate clericalism and capitalism, to strive against the "evil giants" of oppression and exploitation, and to help to unite all nationalities and races in the same impulse of brotherly love.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

PAN-GERMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE United States is threatened with Pan-Germanism of the most aggressive type, involving a systematic effort to influence American politics from Berlin. Such is the substance of statements made in detail by the London *Times* and the London *Spectator*. The German element in the United States was the subject of much discussion in the recent colonial congress at Berlin. Addressing the delegates, Professor Brandl, chairman of the German General School Association, noted that 500,000 American children are receiving instruction in the German language, adding:

"The significance of this circumstance will be appreciated when it is borne in mind that a national civilization is not rooted in the soil. It does not depend upon forms of government or upon public institutions. It depends wholly upon our native tongue, which is the medium of thought. The struggle for existence, however, imposes upon our transatlantic brethren the necessity of having two languages."

The speaker urged support of these German schools in the United States and the cultivation of close relations with the German element in the great republic. These ideas would seem to be very palatable to the German imperial Government. *The Spectator* (London) says that the German ambassador to the United States, acting under orders from his Government, has taken the German-American press in charge. The German diplomat has made the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* his personal organ, according to our authority, and certain editorial utterances in that daily are quoted as evidence of its un-American if not anti-American tone. *The Spectator* even avers that the German Ambassador's activity as a Pan-Germanic apostle has given concern to President Roosevelt and to Secretary Hay. And in a subsequent editorial on "the aims of Germany," the British weekly said:

"America is quite well able to look after herself without any promptings from us, and we have no doubt that President Roosevelt and the able statesmen who occupy the chief positions in his Cabinet, Mr. Hay and Mr. Root, have taken the measure of the Kaiser and of German policy generally."

The American people will be apt to treat the matter lightly, says the London *Times*:

"But it would be a mistake on the part of the American people to let such extravagance blind them to the serious menace for the future domestic peace of their country involved in the attempt that is being made to create in their very midst a formidable alien factor taking its inspiration from abroad. They should be under no delusion. Improbable as it may now seem, they may live to hear some German-American follow the example of the Swiss Professor Vetter, of Bern University, and declare that he and his Teutonic brethren regard German-America as an intellectual province of the German empire. The visit of Prince Henry was not intended solely as a flattering attention to the great republic. There can be little doubt that that characteristic demonstration of respect and good-will, together with the subsequent gift of a statue of Frederick the Great to be erected in Washington, was regarded as a means of awaking a sentiment of solidarity with their old home among the deservedly influential German element in America. Their votes might turn the scale and decide the policy of the Union at a critical moment when differences might conceivably arise on a practical application of the Monroe Doctrine."

All this is extremely annoying to the German press. The official organs insist that England is eager to sow dissension between Germany and the United States. There is no denial of the facts in the case, but the interpretation of the facts is pronounced misleading and disingenuous. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, a sworn foe of the Monroe Doctrine, insists that every friendly advance on the part of Germany to the United States is misrepresented to Americans by the British. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) says that this sort of misrepresentation is doomed to failure. The Paris *Temps*, which follows the German colonial congress with interest, can not conceal from itself the boundless character of Emperor William's ambition for world-power:

"Among the many projects simultaneously cherished by the Emperor William II. there is one that occupies a special place in his affections and of which, amid so many at least apparent distractions, he never shows signs of weariness. That project is the development of Germany's naval power with its corollaries, the extension of his colonial power, and the affirmation of his mundane rank as a world-power. One may say that these ideas are never out of the Emperor's mind, and that he instinctively subordinates to them all the other departments of his activity."

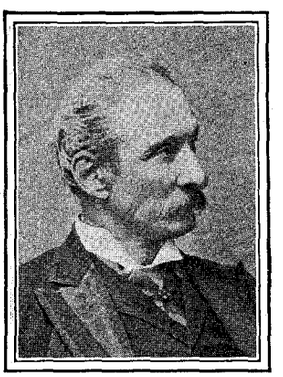
Germany must soon, concludes our authority, become the world's second naval power, and the proceedings of her recent colonial congress are to be interpreted in the light of this fact. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) asks where this German naval expansion is to end:

"It was indicated by Duke John Albert, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, president of the Colonial Society and of the Colonial Congress itself, when he said that the program of this congress had reference not only to the German colonies, but included the general interests of Germany beyond the seas. He added that thought must be taken of every part of the world where there are German interests to maintain or to establish."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

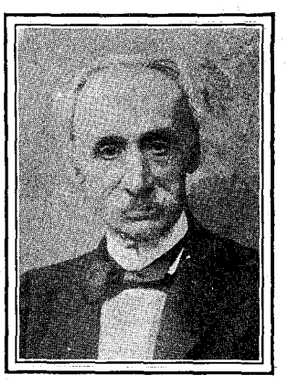
THE ITALIAN PREMIER'S POLITICAL TOUR.

SIGNOR ZANARDELLI, the Italian Premier, has recently completed a political tour of the southern peninsula. The excitement throughout Italy was intense. "No ministerial journey and perhaps no royal one," says the *Temps* (Paris), "has aroused such general interest in the land." The object of the Premier's trip was twofold—to learn from personal observation just what conditions in the South are, and to convince the Southerners that the ministry has their interests as much at heart as those of the Northerners. For the Zanardelli ministry has taken severe measures against political corruptionists in Southern Italy, and it has been accused of "geographical prejudices" in dealing with the depression in the South.

The present ministry has been in power since last March. It is made up of a combination of the more or less "advanced"



SIGNOR ZANARDELLI,
The Italian Premier who has won the confidence of the King.



SIGNOR SARACCO,
Once Premier of Italy, he had to make way for Zanardelli.

parties, and it has hitherto rested mainly upon a union of Premier Zanardelli's followers with those of Signor Giolitti, Minister of the Interior. Other noted figures in the cabinet are Signor Prinetti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Signor Nunzio Nasi, Minister of Education. Many grave problems have faced the

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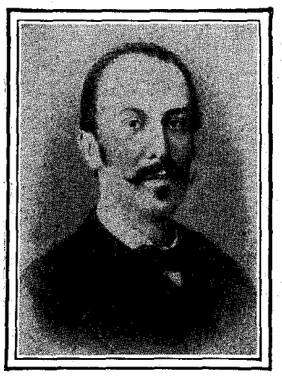
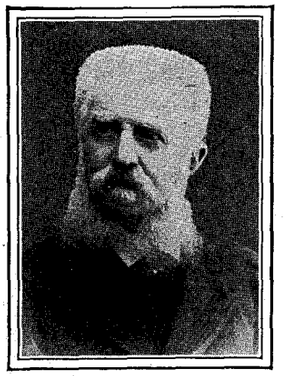


SIGNOR GIOLITTI,

Italy's Minister of the Interior and a leading figure in her public life.



MARQUIS VISCONTI VENOSTA.

He guided Italian foreign policy in a former ministry.

SIGNOR NASI.

Lately entered the Italian ministry and is deemed a coming man.

SIGNOR PRINETTI.

He holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and is said to favor a Latin league.

cabinet. The social agitations and strikes led to militarization of railway employees, the moderate Socialists being placated. Next the Mafia and the Neapolitan Camorra had to be energetically dealt with. The finances showed a surplus when a deficit had been looked for. But there seemed a prospect of defeat on a divorce bill, and Signor Zanardelli actually resigned; but the crisis was tided over. The renewal of the Triple Alliance, the development of friendship for France, and the vindication of Italy's attitude to "the Tripolitaine" are regarded as triumphs for the ministry. All these matters and more were gone into by the Italian press during the Zanardelli tour. The net result, declares the ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome), is a strengthening of the Premier's hold on the country:

"The Southern problem is from every point of view the most important of our national questions. Now that which stands forth as the net result of Signor Zanardelli's tour is the definite classification and recognition of this problem, the placing of it before the Italian mind not only with the weight of official authority and personal influence, but with admirable timeliness. The great fact that the interests of the South are equally the interests of the whole peninsula is now profoundly impressed upon the public mind throughout the Southern provinces. . . . It would be a vast mistake to see in the carping comments of some Southern Italian newspapers any reflection of the state of public opinion throughout the South. Public opinion in the South is agreed in desiring a remedy for Southern evils at once prompt and efficacious. This is the matchless, the magnificent result of the work to which Signor Zanardelli has given himself. He has succeeded in solidifying the general sentiment of the entire peninsula in favor of the solution of the gravest national problem."

This "gravest national problem" is depression—economic and moral—in the South. "I welcome you," said a Southern mayor significantly to Signor Zanardelli, "in the name of my 8,000 fellow-citizens, of whom 3,000 are in America and the rest are preparing to follow them." Upon which many papers, taking their cue from the opposition organ, the *Secolo* (Rome), made sarcastic comments. Another utterance that figured much in the press comment was one by the Socialist deputy Ferri. "There are oases of immorality in the North," said he, "but in the South there are only oases of morality." The *Corriere di Napoli* thinks Signor Zanardelli made a poor impression in his final "great" speech deploring the lack of roads, the destruction of forests, the want of water, and the poverty which make the lot of the Southern Italian peasant so hard. "Dissatisfaction grows," concludes this paper. The general feeling in the South, according to other papers, is that Southern interests are neglected, and the North retorts that it has made sacrifices enough for the South. The Vatican organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, says:

"Signor Zanardelli has said much, we need scarcely observe. He has spoken a little about everything—perhaps aside from the object which afforded him the occasion of his trip. He has talked a little politics, a little history, a little geography, some literature. He has dwelt upon the natural beauties of the places he has visited, evoked patriotic memories, pronounced panegyrics of the places and people feasting him. But as regards the needs of the regions he has traversed, he confined himself for the most part to general promises. . . . The real purpose of his journey was twofold—a pompous affirmation of the sentiment of unity by a demonstration of the Government's interest in Southern Italy, and the playing of a political game for the sake of votes."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE LIMITS OF HUMAN NATURE" IN IRELAND.

A TERM of imprisonment with hard labor is a frequent experience just now of Irish members of Parliament. The experience includes a diet of bread and water for three days and the necessity of sleeping on a plank bed for two weeks. Should the judge incline to severity, he may impose, instead of one sentence of three months, three consecutive sentences of one month each. These entitle an Irish member to three consecutive courses of bread and water and plank bed, in which respects the Home Rulers never fail to get, to quote the words of Mr. Devery, "the justice that's comin' to 'em."

Among the Irish members of Parliament who have had to undergo this course of treatment is Mr. John O'Donnell. He has represented South Mayo for two years past, his distinction having been originally won as secretary of the United Irish League. He is described as a "burly, determined man with a strong face and broad, thick-set shoulders." He went back to Parliament, when it reassembled last month, aching with a sense of wrong. Nor was he alone in this feeling. Ten Irish members of Parliament have lately undergone experiences very similar to his own. The Home Rulers were therefore determined to thrash the whole matter out in the Commons. But Mr. Balfour was equally determined that they should do nothing of the kind, and as the Liberal opposition did not come to the support of the Home Rulers, they were denied their request to have a day set apart for the consideration of the state of Ireland. The Government, said Mr. Balfour, must give precedence to certain subjects. Among them was the subject of Uganda.

Mr. Timothy M. Healy rose to say a few words about Uganda. This gentleman's sympathies are supposed to be with Ireland rather than with Uganda. "The House was at once convulsed with laughter," says the London *Daily News*, which, nevertheless, doubts "whether it caught the full significance of the exquisite piece of Swiftian irony—a gem of the first water for all its impromptu setting—that followed." Even the London

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Times said that Mr. Healy's wit "was never more conspicuous" than upon this occasion. "When I consider the state of the empire," said Mr. Healy glowingly, "I congratulate the House on the reference to Uganda":

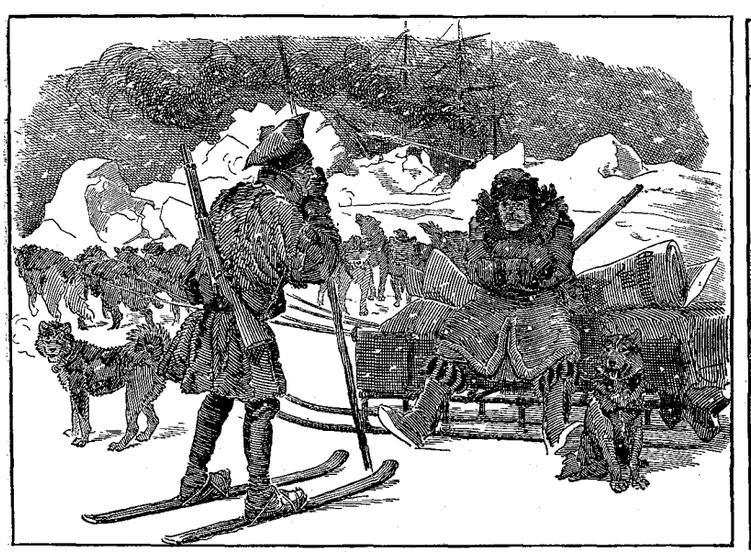
"Speaking as a native of Uganda (renewed laughter), he wished to thank the Government for a great measure of advancement, which he was sure would bring calm to Kerry and balm to Ballydehob (laughter), namely, the proposed expenditure on that country of a large amount of public money and the taking up the time of the House with regard to a project of that description. He could not help felicitating the Government upon the proposal to spend time and money upon the inhabitants of that distant and neglected island (loud laughter). Uganda was a place which had ever been foremost in his thoughts (renewed laughter). They had been brought up to love and reverence it, and it was now a consolation that that long-neglected country should at length have won the favor and approbation of the Prime Minister of England to such an extent that he was prepared, at a time of great stringency, and when the education bill for England was exciting so much passion, to give to the people of that country the hope of having a large portion of the time of the House of Commons devoted to it. There must be some reason for this flattering attention to Uganda. He believed it was a perfectly crimeless country (loud laughter). He believed its administration was in the hands of the most pure-souled removables that the British empire could afford. Law and order there proceeded with a regularity of which they had no example in this country, and hence it was that the British Parliament turned aside from paltry topics, such as the affairs of Ireland, of England, of Scotland, and of Wales, and devoted itself with one voice to the interests of the people of that afflicted area (laughter). New as the right hon. gentleman opposite was to the office of Prime Minister, he had given a pledge to the empire at large which would redound through Australia, through Canada, and through every island and kingdom and republic absorbed by England (laughter)—that, however much this Parliament might have its hands full, if you are a nigger, a painted savage, or a heathen roaming in the woods, he still had a tear for you at his disposal (loud laughter), and that in his generosity he would be prepared to appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to pour out the gold of England for the benefit of this benighted and dejected savage. The Irish members had long gloried in the destruction of their own Parliament, because where, in Ireland—where, within the walls of an Irish Parliament—could they imagine such disinterestedness, such altruism, when their own country was palpitating, thrilling, and throbbing with passionate emotion as to turn aside to contemplate the condition of the niggers of Uganda? (Laughter.) Hence it was that in future the admiration he had always felt for the House of Commons would now be something ethereal and ennobling, and they would go back to their own country with these glorious and glowing principles that Kerry might be neglected, Connaught might be starving, but, at least, that House had an eye and a watchful care for the people of Uganda (loud laughter)."

Thus the champion of Uganda, as reported in the London *Standard*, which says editorially:

"Mr. Healy may be credited with a singular success in amusing the House by a new departure in buffoonery, when he delivered a mock discourse upon the advantages of being a native of Uganda rather than the unlucky owner of an Irish domicile. Unfortunately, one of Mr. Healy's less humorous compatriots did not respect the limits of permissible loquacity."

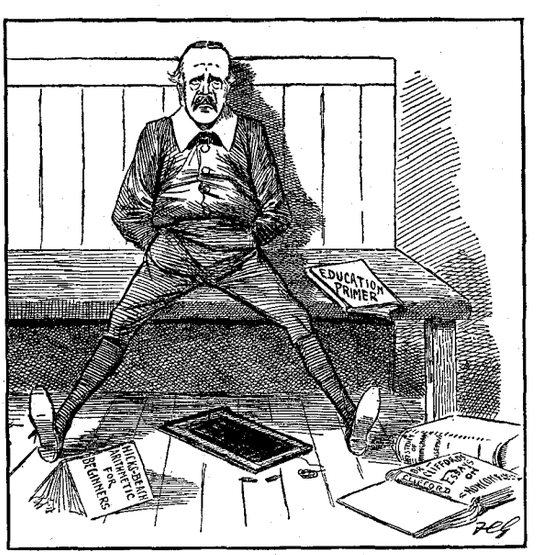
The "less humorous compatriot" here alluded to was Mr. O'Donnell, of the bread-and-water diet and the plank bed. When he learned that no day was to be set apart for the consideration of Irish affairs, he rose "to continue the debate," according to the official report. But Mr. Balfour got ahead of him by moving "that the question be now put." What ensued is thus set forth by the London *Times*:

"This motion was received with a great burst of angry shouts on the Irish benches, cries of 'Gag,' 'Cowardly,' and 'Fair play' predominating in the general uproar, which became so deafening that it was impossible to catch in the gallery the many violent ejaculations which were thrown across the floor of the House. . . . After the lapse of a minute or two, however, comparative silence was secured, and the Speaker at once firmly informed the hon. member that he was not in order in addressing the House. 'Why?' retorted Mr. O'Donnell, still maintaining his ground. 'The hon. member is not in order in addressing the House,' repeated the Speaker, 'and I hope he will not persist.' Mr. O'Donnell, however, declined to resume his seat, and tho the Speaker named him as having disregarded the ruling of the Chair, he burst forth into what appeared to be a torrent of invective against the Government. Only his first few words were audible. 'It is not enough,' he cried, 'for the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary to put me into jail for six months, but they are now trying to gag me.' . . . Making another rush and shaking off the restraining hands of some of his colleagues, he leaped down the gangway and darted across the floor of the House, and, taking up a fresh position in the narrow space be-



A FINAL EFFORT.

RIGHT HON. ARTH-R B-LF-R: "Do you think we shall get to the pole?"
RIGHT HON. J-S-PH CH-MB-RL-N: "Well, spell it 'p o l l' and I shouldn't wonder if we did." —*Punch* (London).



THE CHILD AT SCHOOL.

Education is vexation,
Coercion's just as bad;
The slim J. C. doth puzzle me,
And Hicks Beach drives me mad!
—*The Westminster Gazette* (London)

BALFOUR AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

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tween the table and the Treasury bench, addressed Mr. Balfour, standing within a few feet of the right hon. gentleman. Altho it can not be denied that the action of the hon. gentleman had in it an element of menace, no one laid a hand upon him. . . . One Parthian shot, however, he fired at Mr. Balfour. As he reached the end of the table on his way across the House he swung round once more and cried out, 'I despise you, I despise you.'"

Mr. Balfour at once moved that the Irishman be suspended and the motion was carried. It has been said that the Speaker of the House of Commons was unaware of the facts in Mr. O'Donnell's case, or he might have allowed that gentleman an opportunity to make himself heard in an orderly manner. The custom is for judges to notify the Speaker when a member of the House of Commons has been placed in duress, but this custom was disregarded not only in Mr. O'Donnell's case but in the cases of all the other Irish members. Here is the comment of the London *Times*:

"The scene—especially in its latest stage—was a discreditable one, marked by that calculated violence and studied insult of which Mr. Balfour in former days had a large experience. It does not appear to have given any obvious gratification to the regular opposition, who profess at least to be anxious to 'get to close quarters' on the principal measure of the year. If some of them are not sorry to see the education bill delayed by the expenditure of more than half a day on other business, still more, it is evident—already dissatisfied by the unwillingness of the Irish parliamentary party, whose 'homage' has just been rewarded at Rome by the papal blessing, to fall into line with the non-conformists in an attack upon the Government—are not pleased to see the dignity of the House and the authority of the Chair flouted by such antics as those which led to the suspension of Mr. John O'Donnell. Only a very few British members, whose identity can be guessed at without much risk of missing the mark, can have voted in the minority of 51 which resisted the motion—an absolutely necessary measure of discipline—for suspending Mr. O'Donnell. The whole thing was, indeed, a transparent piece of theatricality, intended, perhaps, merely to waste time, but more probably to be telegraphed across the Atlantic in glowing language to kindle enthusiasm among the well-known supporters of the League and its methods in the United States on the eve of Mr. Redmond's arrival, in company with Mr. Dillon and Mr. Davitt, to carry around the hat."

But there is another explanation of these phenomena, if we are to accept the editorial comments of *The Daily News* (London), which insists that whatever the present British Government in Ireland may be contemplating in theory, it is goading the Irish to madness in practise. The Government, it says, is exceeding "the limits of human nature":

"What is Mr. O'Donnell's position? On Tuesday last he was sentenced by a court of removable magistrates, acting doubtless under instructions from Dublin Castle, to a sentence of ingenious and intolerable cruelty. He is to return to Ireland to-day to serve that sentence—to sleep for three months on a plank bed. Mr. O'Donnell is a political prisoner, punished for some random words under an act passed in perpetuity for providing the Irish executive at any moment with a weapon against its political enemies. Even in Russia political prisoners receive a different treatment from ordinary criminals. Of England alone among civilized countries can it be said that she treats her political prisoners—when they are Irish members of Parliament—worse than her ordinary offenders. Since the House of Commons adjourned, ten Irish members of Parliament have been arrested and sentenced to terms of imprisonment under a mockery of law. Two of these are already in prison, and the eight others are about to follow them. Whatever else we may think of these men, we know that they are men incapable of ordinary crime, and that the words for which they are imprisoned—for, in all cases, the only evidence against them has been taken from speeches—have been uttered in what they conceive to be the interests of their unhappy people. And yet these men will pass in a single day from the free and honorable society of the House of Commons to the galling solitude of the prison cell, to the menial duties of the prison slave, to the shame and horror of the prison dress, the cropped hair, and the plank bed."

A CABINET CRISIS IN CANADA.

UPON his return from Europe, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, found that he had a cabinet crisis to deal with. It seems that during the Premier's absence abroad the Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. Israel Tarte, had undertaken "an active campaign in favor of an immediate revision of the tariff in the direction of high protection." Mr. Tarte did this, it is said, without any previous understanding with his colleagues in the ministry or with Sir Wilfrid personally. "This attitude on your part," wrote the Premier to Mr. Tarte, "constitutes a self-evident violation of your duty toward the Government of which you were a member." So Mr. Tarte sent in his resignation, and now there is talk of his leading the Conservatives against the Liberal ministry of which he was so recently an ornament. The Canadian press discusses the matter in two aspects. Did Mr. Tarte violate an ethical code in advocating high protection on his own responsibility independently of the Government? Is the public sentiment of Canada with him or the tariff question? Says *The Monetary Times* (Toronto):

"Mr. Tarte's conduct was a grave aberration from normal constitutional procedure. Sir Wilfrid goes to the extreme of liberal allowance when he concedes to Mr. Tarte the right to have raised in council a question of policy on a matter outside of his department; and he is unquestionably in the right in intimating that if Mr. Tarte failed to win over his colleagues to his views, his duty would have been to resign, 'and then for the first time you would have been free to place your views before the public.' Mr. Tarte's conduct in doing exactly the opposite of this is properly characterized as implying 'a disregard for that loyalty which all those who are members of the same administration owe to each other and have a right to expect from each other.' After he became aware that dismissal was hanging over his head, Mr. Tarte had the grace to resign. The outcome is just what we had expected, what we foresaw, at that early date, and predicted."

The ministry of Sir Wilfrid Laurier "has been distinguished from its predecessors by the stability as well as the moderation of its tariff policy," says *The Globe* (Toronto). "Its tariff, introduced in 1897, reduced the duties, enlarged the free list, and established a preference for British imports":

"That policy has never been altered. The tariff changes have been few, and have consisted mainly in an increase of the British preference, which was an extension, not a modification, of the policy. The Government, therefore, stood on firm ground. No evidence of dissension or vacillation could be found in the tariff, nor in the speeches of the Premier, not in the speeches of the ministers having control of the tariff. To find ammunition for their attacks, the opponents of the Government went to the speeches of a minister who has no special duties in connection with the framing of the tariff. He now leaves, and takes with him any cause of dissension that may exist. The ministry is a unit on the tariff and on all other questions, and if serious divisions should arise at any future time the usual constitutional course will be followed."

The loss of Mr. Tarte will be a serious one to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government, according to *The Gazette* (Montreal), which gives an interesting estimate of the man who may now lead the opposition:

"It was an awkward situation in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier found himself. No matter what he did, he stood to lose. The time had come when he must declare himself for or against the reform of the tariff on protectionist lines. He has chosen the latter position and discarded his most active colleague. Mr. Tarte has been his chief lieutenant in Quebec. In the campaign of 1896 Mr. Tarte was untiring in his work as organizer of the party that up to that time had never had an effective organizer. He went everywhere and did everything. No one else, not even Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, did so much of the quiet work that tells. Mr. Tarte continued his work after the change had made him a minister. He was entrusted with the important and delicate tasks the Government needed to have done."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A CALIFORNIA KALEIDOSCOPE.

THE SPLENDID IDLE FORTIES. By Gertrude Atherton. Cloth, 4¾ x 7¾ in., 389 pp. Price, $1.50. Macmillan Company.

ANOTHER lengthy volume from the pen of Mrs. Atherton so soon after the appearance of "The Conqueror" is enough to make one gasp at her fecundity. The more so as the lady's discovery of Alexander Hamilton was one of deep delving, and the joyous fury with which she brandished him before the world suggested a literary Bacchante shrilling an ecstatic "*Evoe, evoe. Io triumphe!*" She had well earned a period of recuperative repose after that, the best thing which she has produced.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

One has almost a sense of relief, therefore, to know that she is not working overtime, since "The Splendid Idle Forties" turns out to be a reprint of an old volume of her stories: "Before the Gringo Came." Madame de Sevigné once wrote to her daughter: "I have not time to be brief." To one with a boiling imagination, who is not a devotee of style, to be short and concisely lucid entails more of time and labor than does a reckless largess. "The Conqueror" shows Mrs. Atherton at her best, but these tales of early California hardly do as much. There is a blind fury for "color," and the diction is melodramatic and sloppy. But they do give a biting sense of what California was in the forties. Some of these torrid, languid Senoritas with their veils, their intense exclamations, their rhodomontade, recall the author of "Hermia Suydam." For example, the Senorita Dona Ysabel Herrera is loved by Don Vincentê de la Verga y Arrillaga, of Los Angeles; but she said no suitor could hope for her hand who did not bring her a lapful of pearls. So the noble Don robs the statue of Our Lady of Loreto of her priceless pearls, incidentally killing one of the friars of the shrine. Ysabel accepts them, notwithstanding, and when the populace rise against the twain, they fly to the rocks to escape by boat. Don Vincente is shot. Mrs. Atherton concludes her story thus:

"She wound her arms about him and, dragging him to the brow of the rocks, hurled herself outward, carrying him with her. The waves tossed them on high, flung them against the rocks and ground them there, playing with them like a lion with its victim, then buried them."

There is "strong" writing for you! And part of your enjoyment is that Mrs. Atherton is having such a good time over it. She is letting herself go with a vengeance. Dios di mi alma! Válgame Dios. Ay! Yi! Yi!

The main charm of this collection of stories is their revelation of the California of "those long drowsy shimmering days before the Americans came." This is Mrs. Atherton's natal field and the one that seems to stir her most genuinely.

A STUDY IN TYPHOONS.

TYPHOON. By Joseph Conrad. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 205 pp. Price, $1.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

TYPHOON is a difficult book to review, and an impossible book to describe; but any one who is in search of a "cracking good" story, new in motive and strongly told, ought not to miss it. It is the description of the *Nan Shan's* run through a typhoon in the China Sea. The impression it creates in a reader's mind is a new one. One feels as tho one had lived through a new and thrilling experience. It gives the same impression of freshness, the same surprise that some of Kipling's stories give. Every writer who has tried to make his readers feel the fury of winds and waves in a storm at sea has mentioned tons of water crashing upon decks, whistling rigging, roaring gusts; but all these things too frequently impress you as so many stage properties. Upon reading Mr. Conrad's book, the suggestion arises that what is lacking in other writers is the failure to give any realizing sense of how men act in such a storm. Mr. Conrad's "Typhoon" makes one suddenly feel that in other descriptions the main thing, the difficulty of keeping one's foothold, had been subordinated to the crashing of water and the whistling of the wind. It is perhaps his constant insistence upon the violent motion of the vessel—a motion which in a terrific seaway can not grow commonplace even to the most experienced of seaman—which gives the vivifying touch to this book. The story has the other touches too. Mr. Conrad's winds whistle and you can hear them whistle. His cabin doors are things to be reckoned with. All the inanimate objects on the ship become living and malignant, joining forces with the storm in all its destructive fury.

All this sounds as if "Typhoon" were a tragic story of a storm, portentious and dreadful. Yet with all its dramatic force, it is full of fun. The sweep of the storm, real as it is, never submerges the quiet humor which runs through the whole book. Somehow Mr. Conrad has managed to keep together, without adulteration of either, both the sublime and the ridiculous. How he has done this is his own secret, as also how he has managed to give such a clear and precise account of the principal characters without anywhere checking the story.

A SALAD FOR "GROWN-UPS."

WHOM THE GODS DESTROYED. By Josephine Dodge Daskam. Cloth 5 x 7½ in., 236 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

MISS DASKAM is a young woman who "arrived" with a breezy rush by crisp stories dealing with boys and girls. They were very much "up-to-date." In fact, the old style of writing in large letters and monosyllables, with a heavy veneer of "Moral," where the minds and hearts of the "little ones" were to be engaged (and improved) has been almost curtly laid aside. The "big ones" enjoy the best juvenile literature of to-day quite as much as the small fry who have left the nursery not far behind. This is the modern note, and Miss Daskam strikes it with brilliant audacity.

JOSEPHINE D. DASKAM.

In this collection of eight short stories, there is considerable variety in the *motif*. Perhaps the author herself may not have remarked that, with one exception, they end in the death of the principal actor! The one exception is where a fine clubman loses his lady fair through an act of devotion, bizarre on its material side, but noble in its purpose. So Miss Daskam may be regarded as immune against the "happy ending." In fact, her sophistication is such that weakness of the hero is a feature. The glorious musician of the first story, from which the book derives its title, kills himself with drink. The young girl-friend of Boreas in "A Wind Flower" is whipped into a boiling sea and drowned. A boy-poet in "When Pippa Passed," after being discovered and generously exploited by a rich man and his niece (the niece has quite smoothly fallen in love with the Chatterton), upsets everything by his infatuation for the "cashier lady" of a grocer's shop, and throws himself from a seventh-story window. "The Backsliding of Harriet Blake" is of the Wilkins-Alice Brown stripe.

This story, "The Twilight Guests," and one or two others, are very like those which young girls write with a sense of real greatness and read at school exhibitions. The ebullient fancy, the aiming at effect in style, and girlish content breathe in them. In them Miss Daskam rather "falls down," and had she done nothing better she would not be having her short stories published in book form.

The stories are very entertaining reading. Miss Daskam has her own pungency and "rides straight." Gripping a thought or fancy boldly, and giving it a neat, quick twirl before the reader's vision, is an agreeable literary method, especially the vogue now. A slight post-graduate experience of New York after a full course at a woman's college is apt to ripen quickly into this literary manner.

WHEN YOUNG NEW YORK WAS DUTCH.

NEW AMSTERDAM AND ITS PEOPLE. By J. H. Innes. With maps, plans, and views. Cloth, 5¾ x 8½ in., 365 pp. Price, $2.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. INNES embodies here the results of diligent and judicious studies of the social and topographical features of "The Town" under Dutch and early English rule. Much that is new and curious he has discovered and revealed; many errors and absurdities, much reckless guesswork, he has exposed and corrected; his work of conscientious research betrays no traces of that superficiality or slovenliness which is so prone to make the casual individual stand for a type of national character.

In the colony of New Amsterdam, in its first thirty or forty years, were to be found representatives of every country in Europe, west of the line of the Slavonic peoples, the Dutch of course predominating; but even their characteristics were exceedingly varied. About the only "type" which our author has failed to encounter, as he explores with gumption the old Dutch "bouwerys" and lanes, is "the dunderheaded Dutchman of fictitious history or historical fiction—the embodiment of a popular idea of the phlegmatic temperament, compounded of Captain Bunsby and the Fat Boy in Pickwick."

Mr. Innes has essayed to extract from original records—a voluminous

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supply—a more faithful showing of actual conditions; and to this end he has pursued his researches mainly along topographical lines.

The documents of the West Indies Company, quite complete and full from the year 1638, afford a comprehensive view of New Amsterdam at almost any subsequent period during the Dutch rule. With their aid the author makes many curious and happy pictures for us. For example, the house (hard-by the Marckveldt and the Bowling Green) of Dominie Bogardus, whose name shines with a luster reflected from that of his famous wife, Annetje Janse, from whom so large a portion of the population of New York claim descent, as shown in the Trinity Church litigations. Another of these pictures is the house near the corner (as it is to-day) of Broad and Stone streets, where Jacob Steendam, he of the pensive, patient, careworn face, once smoked on the stoophis evening pipe and listened to the song (love song or soul song) of his own "Thistlefinch" (*Den Distelvink*). Steendam, good and faithful servant of the West India Company, and the First Poet of the New Netherland; he who had found his inspirations in the poising of the hawk over the East River, in the tumbling of the porpoises in the bay; in the clatter of wild ducks in sheltered coves along the shores of the company's Bouwerys. For him, the wild turkeys fed in the skirts of the swamps hard-by Washington Square, and the quail flushed their friendly greeting in pastures by Bouwery Lane.

The "Plans and Views" that go to the illustrating of Mr. Innes's work are of incalculable interest—marking, as they do, aspects of architectural development from 1630 to 1900.

ANOTHER AMERICAN HISTORICAL NOVEL.

HERALDS OF EMPIRE. Being the story of One Ramsay Stanhope, Lieutenant to Pierre Radisson in the Northern Fur Trade. By A. C. Laut. Cloth, 5¼x7¾ in., 372 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Company, New York.

IT would be a pity if, in the great press of historical novels, "Heralds of Empire" should be lost to sight, for it is an historical novel written by a person who has knowledge of history, and it treats of a fascinating epoch in the growth of this continent, an epoch untouched in fiction by any other writer. In "Lords of the North," Miss Laut dealt with the famous struggle between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company for the control of the fur trade in Canada. In "Heralds of Empire" she has treated the earliest period when France and England were in dispute over the northern portion of the continent. "Lords of the North" was an immature book, "Heralds of Empire" is not. It is a well-mounted story, rich in dramatic incident, and dramatic incident, too, which has the effect of being a transcription from shistory and not a lady's inception of what such incident should be. Here is a work with only one sword duel, and yet rather thrilling in incident. The author was writing about a life far wilder than, let us say, conditions in Virginia in the days just preceding the Revolution, and yet she had the good sense to perceive that even men who have no particular regard for human life found something better to do than to have a thrust at every strange man whom they met on the road. "Heralds of Empire" is a proof that such a thing as a good, sound historical novel can be developed out of the taste which has produced so many bad historical novels. Miss Laut's knowledge of woodcraft and canoeing is the knowledge of a Canadian girl who knows the woods and has probably paddled a bark canoe; her knowledge of salt water is hardly as convincing. Her characters have little more of what an artist would call "drawing" than have the characters in Miss Johnston's works or Mr. Major's. Nevertheless they are sketched in with sufficient personality to set off the exciting background of life in the lawless beginnings of Canadian history. They are as lifelike as Mr. Gilbert Parker's historical characters, and indeed Mr. Parker has produced no better historical novel than "Heralds of Empire."

A. C. LAUT.

A WOMAN'S WRONGS.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE. By Mary Adams. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 377 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

AFTER all, it seems that it is the personal note (the personal note of suffering is preferred) which most arouses public interest. When we can get a real "confession" we prefer that. Witness the interest in Miss Bashkirtseff, and more recently Miss Mary McLane, of Butte, Montana. Next in interest comes the work of fiction that can most closely imitate the sobs of a suffering woman. Three winters ago it was "The Love-Letters of an English Woman," and now we have these "Confessions of a Wife."

This clever book has been much discussed while it was still appearing serially in a magazine. The parodists have had even more fun with it than with "The English Woman's-Love Letters." It has had amusing articles written about it, and magazine readers have gone about asking each other what they thought of it. It is worthy of note that not a word of praise has been spoken concerning it. It has been laughed at in public, while in private the remark most often heard concerning it was, "No wonder he left her; so would I," and this from men and women.

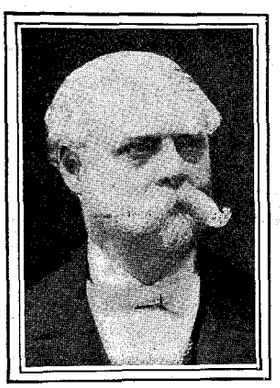
If the book is so risible, so ridiculous, why then this widespread interest in the story while it still was being published in a magazine, why such a large sale in book form as soon as the confessions were published? The truth is, that after granting that it is food for parody, after granting that it is hysterical and exaggerated, there still remains a very human basis. The first part of the "Confessions of a Wife" contains the almost inevitable struggle that occurs between almost all married people—in marriages, that is, where the wife is a young and romantic girl with very little to occupy her mind. In the book we have the struggle raised to its most hysterical terms. The cases where the man is so brutal or the woman so exacting are few, let us hope. But any one who is observing must confess that they have witnessed a great deal of such petty persecution by young wives, and have seen the persecution paid for in petty brutality. In real life, however, women learn the lessons of life a little more quickly than they do in books. The average woman, as well as the average man, likes peace and comfort; so the woman who persistently fancies herself misunderstood through a series of years and persistently brings down on her her husband's impatience by her inopportune demands for praise and appreciation, is comparatively rare. Still there are enough such women to make a large audience, who in Marna will find a reflection of their own undervalued affections. For in spite of all its exaggeration, the first two-thirds of the book give the effect of a real experience where a real woman has sobbed out her sufferings in the damp pages of a sympathetic diary. With the return of the recalcitrant husband, however, the reader who has followed the story so far will be forced to readjust his opinion. For all at once there is given a sufficient explanation for his brutality, a chance for Marna to be really fine and to show how a wife ought to act. From a clever and true, if hysterically exaggerated, psychological study, the book descends to the ordinary tale of romance.

Much curiosity has been aroused concerning the authorship of this work. Whoever it may be, the author lacks the saving grace of good taste. Marna is made to say things to her husband which constantly revolt the reader, and the final scene is one to make any one with a sense of the fitness of things shudder. The weakest part of the book is that which deals with the phantasmal child with its ridiculous and constantly reiterated phase of "Pity Popper. Pity Popper." In fact, if some one with good taste and a supply of blue pencils could have edited these confessions, they would have formed one of the most convincing books in the annals of the misunderstood.

AARON BURR AS HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

THE CLIMAX; OR WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. By Charles Felton Pidgin. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 335 pp. Price, $1.50. C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

AS in the author's previous romance, "Blennerhasset," Aaron Burr is again the chief figure in this story. Doubtless Burr needs rehabilitation; doubtless, also, many readers of the present day would like to see his good name restored as far as possible, if for no other reason than that he was a brave soldier and a true patriot. A fair reading of "Blennerhasset," however, caused many to doubt if Mr. Pidgin was the one to do this, and a perusal of "The Climax" tends to deepen this conviction. The author "doth protest too much." Had he been content to give Burr a share of human failings sufficient to furnish a basis for the bad name given him by his enemies, the record of his virtues would appear more plausible. But the author here gives him no faults at all. He simply whitewashes Burr by blackening Hamilton, loading the latter with an amount of petty meanness that it would have been impossible for him to carry undetected by his associates.



CHARLES FELTON PIDGIN.

Burr, on the other hand, is the soul of honor, honesty, and high purpose—a very Bayard in his dealings with women. The story is the supposable career of Burr had he never fought a duel with Hamilton, had his scheme of empire prospered, and had he become President of the United States.

It is invention from first to last, and as such may be worthy a reading by those who enjoy flights of fancy and an impossible career. The book has many literary faults.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Cap'n Titus."—Clay Emery. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.00.)

"The Solitary Path."—Helen Huntington. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.00.)

"Patience or Bunthorne's Bride."—W. S. Gilbert. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.00 net.)

"What a Girl Can Make and Do."—Lina Beard and Adelia B. Beard. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.60 net.)

"The Success of Mark Wyngate."—Una L. Silberrad. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"A Fighting Frigate."—Henry Cabot Lodge. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"The American Merchant Marine."—Winthrop L. Marvin. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.00 net.)

"Denslow's Night Before Christmas."—Clement C. Moore. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Billy Whiskers; The Autobiography of a Goat."—Frances T. Montgomery. (The Saalfield Publishing Company.)

"A Christmas Posy."—Lady Lindsay. (Regan, Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., London.)

"In Love and Truth."—Anita Clay Muñoz. (The Abbey Press.)

"War and Worship."—A poem by Henry Bedlow. (The Truth Seeker Company, New York, $1.25.)

"Lionel Ardow."—Malcolm Dearborn. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Richard Wyndham."—Frances Gordon Fane. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"The Kiss of Glory."—Grace Duffie Boylan. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"A Sleeping Memory."—E. Phillips Oppenheim. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Under Calvin's Spell."—Deborah Alcock. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"In the Shadow of the Purple."—George Gilbert. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50.)

"Roy and Rosyrocks."—Mary Agnes Byrne. (The Saalfield Publishing Company.)

"Charles Killbuck."—Francis C. Huebner. (Herbert Publishing Company, Washington, $1.50.)

"Jesus's Way."—William DeWitt Hyde. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.00 net.)

"Our Lady of the Beeches."—Bettina von Hutton. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"American Literature."—Lorenzo Sears. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Speronara."—From the French of Alexandre Dumas by Katharine P. Wormely. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.25.)

"Corneille and the Spanish Drama."—J. B. Segall. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"A New England Conversion."—J. B. Robins. (Catholic Book Exchange, New York, $0.05.)

"A Song of a Single Note."—Amelia E. Barr. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

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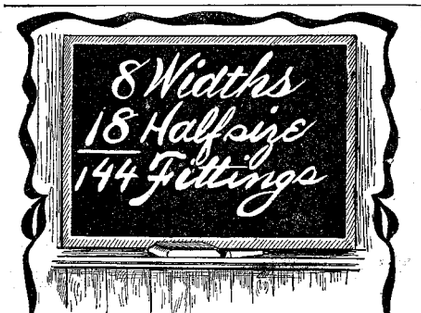

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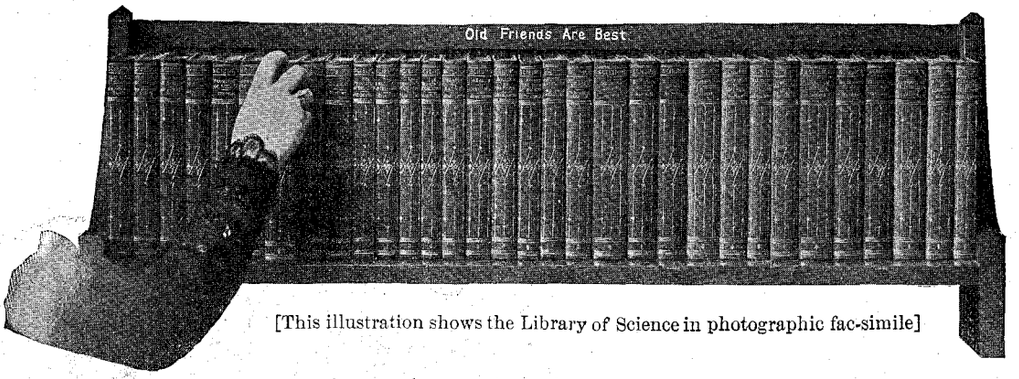

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Right to Labor in Joy.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

Out on the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men,
To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf's hold in his den.
Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone:
It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.

They ask but the leave to labor, to toil in the endless night,
For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses water-tight.
They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands—
They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like sea-sands.

And the right of a man to labor and his right to labor in joy—
Not all your laws can blot that right, nor the gates of Hell destroy.
For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones,
And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

—In New York *American and Journal.*

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

[Translated into the Christian.]

By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

Up from Earth's Center through the closing Gate
I rose and on the Throne of Vision sate,
Left many Knots unravel'd by the Road,
To try the Knot of Human Death and Fate.

The Door is locked; hence there exists a Key.
The Veil is drawn. Lift! And the eye shall see
Because there is some Talk of Me and Thee
Unfinished—therefore more of Thee and Me.

—In *The Independent.*

The Dreamer.

By ELSA BARKER.

The Poet only looks Love in the eyes;
He knows the meaning of the mystic sighs,
The frenzied tears, the dream, the mad desire
That starves upon the lips it satisfies.

O Love, the music of thy vibrant hair!
Thy look is perfume on the amorous air,
Thy breath a veil of light to hide my soul,
Thy touch a dream of rapture drowned in prayer.

O dear fair head between my fevered hands!
O deep, adoring eyes! The very sands
In Time's faint fingers listen at your lips—
Only the Dreamer ever understands!

—In October *Smart Set.*

PERSONALS.

Really Necessary.—Booker T. Washington recently told a gathering of negroes that one of the great faults of his race is a disposition to exhibit knowledge under any and all circumstances, and asserted that until the negro learned not to dis-

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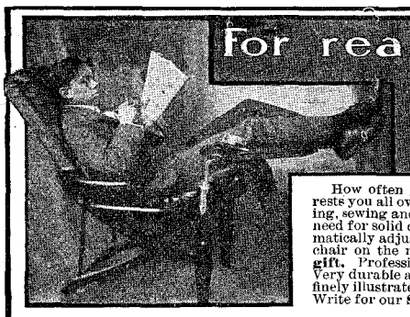

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play his vanity he was useless in any confidential capacity. By way of illustration, says *The Public Ledger* and Philadelphia *Times*, he told a story which he said was good enough to be true.

General Sherman had been told that the soldiers of a negro regiment in his command were very lax when on sentry duty, and showed a fondness for passing doubtful persons through the lines just to indulge their power to do so. To ascertain if this were so, he muffled himself one night in a cloak, and tried to get past a black sentry. After the "Who goes there?" the "A friend," and the "Advance, friend, and give the countersign" had been exchanged, Sherman replied:

"Roxbury!"

"No, sah!" was the polite but firm response.

"Medford?"

"No, sah!"

"Charleston!" Sherman next tried.

"No, sah! No, sah!" said the negro, determinedly. Then he added: "Now, see aheah, yo' can go fru th' whole blamed joggrafy, but Massa Sherman he done say that nobody can get pas' me wifout sayin' 'Cambridge!'"

The Shah's Precious Globe.—It appears that persons have not been altogether mistaken in supposing that the Shah of Persia possesses some treasures that can not be matched on earth. A brief statement as to the extent of his riches is found in the *Courrier des États Unis*:

The English jeweler who offered the Shah the modest sum of four million dollars for the jewels which he wears on ceremonial occasions probably knew what he was about and would at least have stood a good chance to get his money back if the offer had been accepted. But what would he or any one else do with the famous terrestrial globe which his majesty possesses at Teheran?

This globe is made of solid gold, and weighs about seventy pounds. The boundaries of countries, and other marks, are made of precious stones, the total number of which is said to be more than fifty thousand. The oceans are represented by thousands of emeralds, Persia is blue with many turquoises, Africa is ablaze with rubies, France and England sparkle with hundreds of diamonds. How delightful it would be to study geography from a globe like that!—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

He Had Enough.—While at the Hoffman House, New York, recently, ex-Senator David B. Hill was asked if he thought Bryan would run again. According to the New York *Times* he replied:

"That reminds me of a freight wreck down near Washington. Some box-cars were piled up by a collision, and as the wrecking crew got to work a tattered and terrified man crawled out, examined his limbs to see if any bones were broken, and began to limp down the track.

"'Hold on, Willie,' called one of the crew. 'You may as well ride to Washington. We'll be fixed up soon.'

"'That is the second time I've been wrecked,' replied the hobo. 'Don't you think I know when I've had enough? I'm no Bryan.'"

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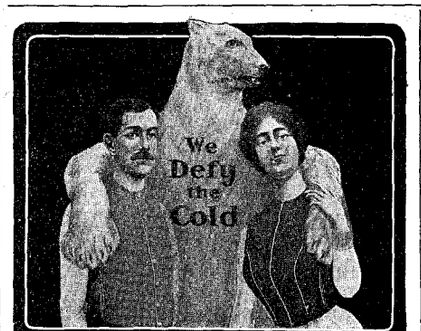

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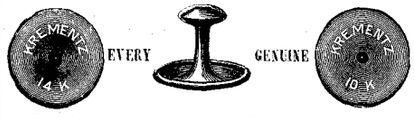

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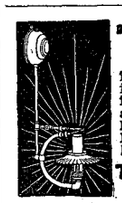

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Kipling's Humor.

[In his "Just-so-Stories for Little Children" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), Mr. Kipling strikes a humorous vein that at times reminds one by its rollicking nonsense of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland." The following verses are a sort of overplus furnished with the stories.]

I keep six honest serving-men;
(They taught me all I knew)
There names are What and Where and When
And How and Where and Who.
I send them over land and sea,
I send them east and west;
But after they have worked for me,
I give them all a rest.

I let them rest from nine till five,
For I am busy then,
As well as breakfast, lunch and tea,
For they are hungry men:
But different folk have different views;
I know a person small—
She keeps ten million serving-men,
Who get no rest at all!
She sends 'em abroad on her own affairs,
From the second she opens her eyes—
One million Hows, two million Wheres,
And seven million Whys!

—*The Elephant's Child.* (Copyright 1902, by Rudyard Kipling.)

I am the Most Wise Baviaan, saying in most wise tones,
Let us melt into landscape—just us two by our lones.
People have come—in a carriage—calling. But Mummy is there. . . .
Yes, I can go if you take me—Nurse says she don't care,
Let's go up to the pig-sties and sit on the farm-yard rails!
Let's say things to the bunnies, and watch 'em skitter their tails!
Let's oh, anything, daddy, so long as it's you and me,
And going truly exploring, and not being in till tea!
Here's your boots (I've brought 'em), and here's your cap and stick,
And here's your pipe and tobacco. Oh, come along out of it—quick.

—*How the Leopard Got His Spots.* (Copyright 1902, by Rudyard Kipling.)

The camel's hump is an ugly lump
Which well you may see at the Zoo;
But uglier yet is the hump we get
From having too little to do.

Kiddies and grown-ups too-oo-oo,
If we haven't enough to do-oo-oo,
We get the hump—
Cameelious hump—
The hump that is black and blue!

We climb out of bed with a frouzly head
And a snarly-yarly voice.
We shiver and scowl and we grunt and we growl
At our bath and our boots and our toys;

And there ought to be a corner for me
(And I know there is one for you)
When we get the hump—
Cameelious hump—
The hump that is black and blue!

The cure for this ill is not to sit still,
Or frowst with a book by the fire;
But to take a large hoe and a shovel also,
And dig till you gently perspire;

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THE two million people who buy *Ingersoll Watches* every year, buy them because they bear the strongest guarantee for accurate time made by any watchmakers, and because eight million people who have bought and carried them are loud in their praises.

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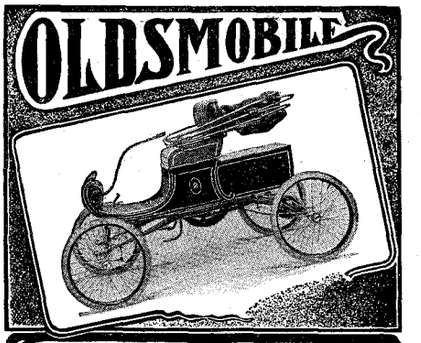

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And then you will find that the sun and the wind,
And the Djinn of the Garden too,
Have lifted the hump—
The horrible hump—
The hump that is black and blue!

I get it as well as you-oo-oo—
If I haven't enough to do-oo-oo—
We all get hump—
Cameelious hump—
Kiddies and grown-ups too!

—*How the Camel Got His Hump.* (Copyright 1902, by Rudyard Kipling.)

The Old Woman in the Shoe.—
There was a old woman who lived in a shoe
Who had so many children she didn't know what to do,
So she routed them out and with pomp and propriety
Left the whole bunch with the Gerry Society.

F. P. PITZER in New York *Sun*.

Such is Life.—Men live by custom; nations by customs.—*Life.*

As Usual.—"How did you find the mountains?" "Steep."—*Life.*

Those Infants.—FIRST BABY: "Well, I'll be damned!"
SECOND BABY: "Then you're no Presbyterian."—*Life.*

Equally Divided.—"You allow no beer in the house?"
"No: my wife and I never drink anything but wine and water."
"In what proportion do you take it?"
"I drink the wine and my wife drinks the water."—MARY J. SAFFORD in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Pet.—"Why, my mistress talks to me by the hour!" "Talks to you, eh?" "Yes. Sometimes I can hardly get in a bark edgewise."—*Puck.*

A Case of "We Are Seven."—THE LITTLE GIRL: "How many sisters have you?"
THE BIG ONE: "Only one, my dear."
THE LITTLE GIRL: "That's funny! Why your brother says he has two!"—*The Tiger.*

Coming Events.

November 17.—Convention of the National Fox Hunters' Association at Bedford, Va.

November 18-19.—American Apple-Growers' Congress at St. Louis.

November 19-21.—Convention of the American Hardware Jobbers' Association at New Orleans.

November 20.—American Pointer Club Trials at Manor, N. Y.

November 25-30.—Convention of the International Seamen's Union at Milwaukee.

November 28-29.—Convention of the Western Teachers' Association at Marshall, Mo.

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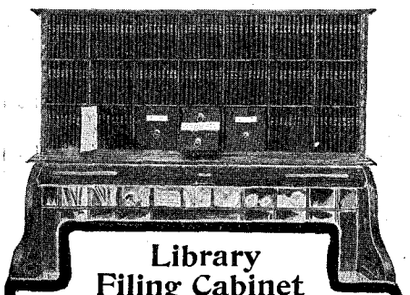

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Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

October 27.—The Colombian Government cruiser *Bogota* arrives at Panama; a battle with the insurgents' fleet is expected.

October 28.—The Colombian insurgents under General Uribe-Uribe surrender to General Marjarres.

October 29.—The captain of a French cruiser makes President Castro's commissioner come aboard his war-ship and apologize for the arrest of French officials by the Venezuelan Government.

October 31.—Admiral Casey allows the Colombian troops to use the Isthmian trains without the American guards on board.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 27.—The Liberal leaders in the British House of Commons aid the Irish members to a hearing on the crimes act question, the proclamation of which is condemned.

October 28.—The shareholders of the White Star and Dominion steamship lines are informed that the purchases by the International Mercantile Marine Company would be completed on December 1.

October 29.—The Reichstag adopts the schedule of minimum duties on cattle imported into Germany as amended in committee.

The French coal-mine operators agree to meet a delegation of their striking miners, but declare that arbitration is premature.

The effort to secure a recommittal of the bill for the Morgan London "Tube" lines is defeated in the House of Commons.

October 31.—The first message is sent over the completed Pacific cable.

November 1.—Emperor William appoints Theo Lewald, German Commissioner at the St. Louis Exposition.

November 2.—The town of St. Pierre, in Newfoundland, is swept by a great fire.

Domestic.

October 27.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission holds a conference in Washington.

Wu Ting Fang is recalled by the Emperor of China to become minister of commerce in his country.

Senator Hoar speaks at a Boston meeting; he said that he believed the Republican party could solve the trust question and applauded President Roosevelt for settling the coal strike.

October 29.—President Roosevelt issues a proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as Thanksgiving Day.

Mitchell Day is generally observed by the miners in the anthracite coal regions.

The semi-annual meeting of Methodist bishops begins in Washington.

October 30.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission personally inspects the two mines in the anthracite region.

Governor Crane and Mayor Collins receive the Crown Prince of Siam in Boston.

October 31.—The annual reports of the Civil Service Commission and the chief of engineers of the army is made public.

The Coal Strike Commission continues the inspection of mines; announcement is made that any award of wages will date from November 1.

November 1.—The members of the Coal Strike Commission continue its inspection of the coal-mines.

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WE receive deposits of $50.00 or more. We pay interest from day of deposit to day of (optional) withdrawal. We pay 5 per cent per annum—never less—and we remit by check quarterly.

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are easy to own under our plan. Fill out and mail us the coupon at the lower right-hand corner, and we will explain just how to secure title to a choice city residence lot in Beautiful OAKLAWN, one of Chicago's high-grade suburban home places, upon payment of only

$10 down and $5 per month

OAKLAWN is our latest and best subdivision. It is located on high, rolling ground, only a half-hour's ride from the dust and dirt of the business district, and is directly in the path of Chicago's most rapid development. The city is growing at the rate of 100,000 per year, and a large percentage of this increase in population is being forced out from the center, where real estate values are prohibitive, toward the Southwest, in the direction of OAKLAWN.

Nature Has Done Much

There is very little high ground about Chicago. The business district is only three or four feet above the lake level. OAKLAWN is on a table-land, 40 feet above Lake Michigan. A small stream runs through it. There is a magnificent growth of oak trees that gives superb natural shade, making OAKLAWN one of the beauty spots in Cook County. The high ground and freedom from dust and smoke make it one of the healthiest locations to be found anywhere.

We Have Done More

We have already spent $80,000 at OAKLAWN, and will spend thousands more in permanent improvements, such as sewers, macadamized streets, cement side-walks, etc. We have provided an island-dotted artificial lake, with beautiful curving shores and green terraces. This lake is surrounded by picturesque, winding drives. OAKLAWN was planned by Col. J. T. Foster, landscape architect, maker of Washington Park, Chicago, one of the most successful pleasure grounds in the world.

STICKNEY AND OAKLAWN

We bought the site of OAKLAWN several years ago with two things in view; the natural growth of Chicago and the completion, at some time or another, of Mr. A. B. Stickney's great plan for an immense railroad transfer system and freight "clearing house" at Stickney. The transfer system has been completed at a cost of $11,000,000. William E. Curtis, the celebrated correspondent, describes the improvements at Stickney in the Chicago Record-Herald, October 9, 1902. Shall we send you a copy of his intensely interesting article? Then mail us the coupon.

OVER 50,000 MEN

will be permanently employed at Stickney, within three miles of Oaklawn. Hundreds of the better class of employes, Superintendents, Office Men, Foremen, etc., will naturally seek homes at Oaklawn, which will not only be benefited by the influx of the desirable class that this gigantic industry will certainly bring, but every dollar spent in permanent improvements at Stickney will add to the value of every foot of ground at Oaklawn.

WE RE-SELL YOUR LOTS

for you if for any reason you wish to dispose of them later. We have done so for many of our clients in the past. Here are a few. Read what they say:

AUBURNDALE, MASS.

Campbell Investment Company, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your favor of August 22 (forwarded to me from Maine), enclosing statement of sales of lots in OAKLAWN. It is very encouraging. If the remaining lots sell as well, we would make a handsome profit. Yours very truly,

GEO. M. ADAMS.

NOTE:—Mr. Adams has invested over $10,000 on our advice since July, 1898.

CLAYSVILLE, PA., March 25, 1902

Campbell Investment Company, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN:—I enclose you herewith voucher received in your letter of the 22d, duly signed, as requested, and beg to thank you for the draft therein enclosed. I further beg to state that my experience with your Company has been entirely satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

H. H. MILLER
Cashier First Nat. Bank

WATERBORO, ME., Jan. 27, 1902

Campbell Investment Company, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of 22d at hand, enclosing draft: realization on my investment through you. Am glad I made it when I did—only regret I had not made one before. Some of my friends thought I had better keep this money in bank, but am glad I did not take their good (?) advice.

I remain very truly yours,

J. S. SANBORN.

The Lots we offer for $10 cash and $5 per month are within two to four blocks of the railroad station, and adjoin the most populous portion of OAKLAWN. This is the most promising chance to invest a portion of your savings that we have ever offered you. On the most conservative estimate, your profits should be at least 15% per year, with a strong probability that the lots will double in value before they are paid for.

Campbell Investment Co.

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for another expedition to try to reach the North Pole.

November 2.—President Mitchell of the Mine Workers presents his report to the Strike Commission.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

October 29.—*Porto Rico:* Serious political riots result in some loss of life.

October 30.—*Philippines:* General Miles arrives in Manila.

CHESS.

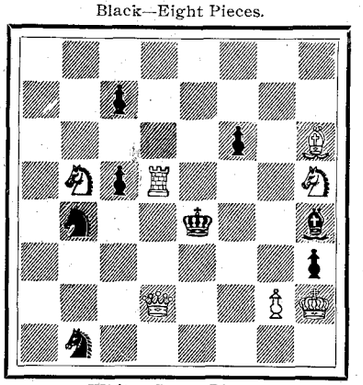
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 755.

LXXIII.—MOTTO: "Culpam vitavit."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

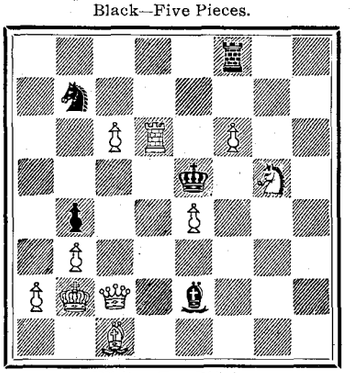
8; 2p5; 5p1B; 1S1pR3S; 1s2k2b; 7p; 3Q2PK; 1s6.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 756.

LXXIV.—MOTTO: "Stop."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

5r2; 1s6; 2PR1P2; 4k1S1; 1p2P3; 1P6; PKQ1b3; 2B5.

White mates in two moves.

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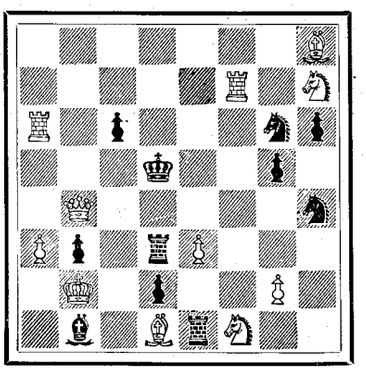
Problem 757.

LXXV.—MOTTO: "Prospero."

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

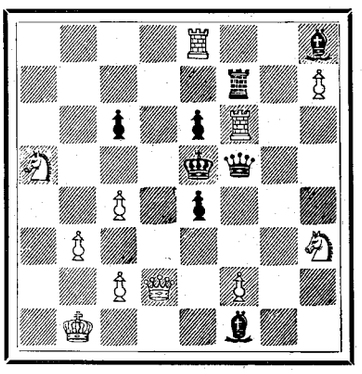
7 B; 5 R 1 S; R 1 p 3 sp; 3 k 2 p 1; 1 Q 5 s; P p 1 r p 3; 1 K 1 p 2 P 1; 1 b 1 B r S 2.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 758.

LXXVI.—MOTTO: "Tantris."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

4 R 2 b; 5 r 1 P; 2 p 1 p R 2; S 3 k q 2; 2 P 1 p 3; 1 P 5 S; 2 P Q 1 P 2; 1 K 3 b 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 743. LXI.: R—R 3.

No. 744. LXII.: Q—K 8.

No. 745. LXIII.

1. Kt—B 2 / B—B 3 ch 2. Kt—Q 5 ! / B x Kt ch 3. Kt—K 4, mate

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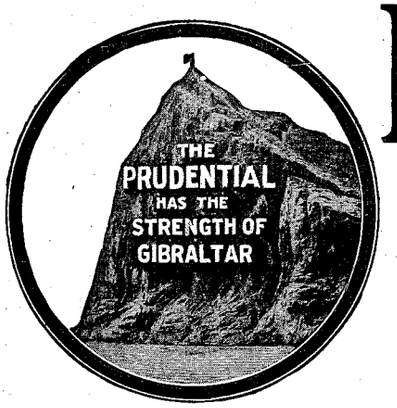

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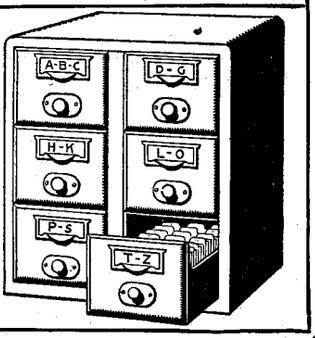

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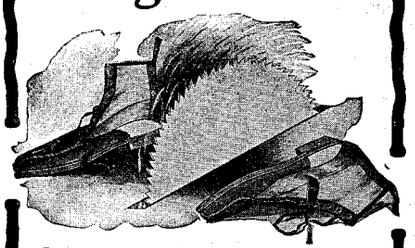

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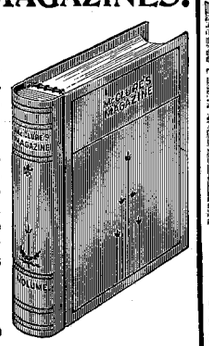

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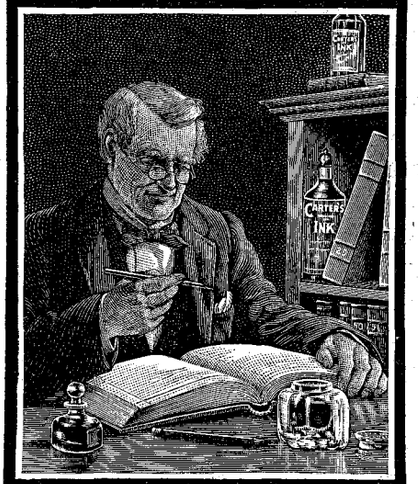

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	2. ..... K x Kt		3. Q—Q 3, mate
	2. ..... Other		3. Q mates
1. ..... R—Kt sq	2. Kt—B 5 ch P x Kt		3. Kt—K 4, mate
	2. ..... K—Q 4		3. Q—K 4, mate
1. ..... K x Kt	2. Kt—R 3 ch K—B 6		3. Q—Kt 2, mate
1. ..... Kt—B 6	2. Q—Q 2 ch B—Q 6		3. Q x B, mate

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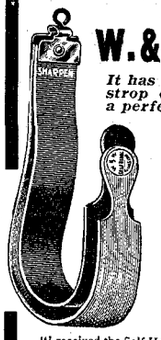

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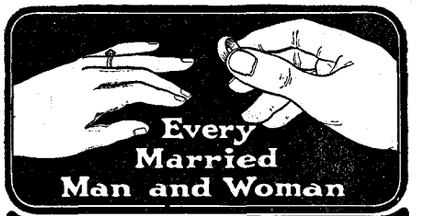

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Pillsbury's Brilliancy.

Recently, in Berlin, Pillsbury played *sans voir* against twelve strong players, winning 7, losing 3, drawing 2. The following game is a sample of superfine Chess. Herr Nebermann is a strong player and held himself pretty well together till toward the end, when he judged that a move (29th) was safe; but the blindfolded man saw more than he did.

French Defense.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	NEBERMANN. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	NEBERMANN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	17 Kt—K 3	Kt—Kt 5 (c)
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	18 P—B 5	Kt—Q 4 (d)
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	19 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
4 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2	20 P—B 6 (e)	P x P
5 P—K 5	K Kt—Q 2	21 P x P	Q x P
6 B x B	Q x B	22 Kt—K 5	Q—K 2 (f)
7 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—Kt 3 (a)	23 Q—R 6	P—B 4
8 P—Q B 3	P—Q R 3	24 Q R—K sq	R—B 3
9 Kt—Q R 3	P—Q B 4	25 Q—B 4	Q—K Kt 2
10 Kt—B 2	Kt—B 3	26 R—B 2	K—R sq
11 Q—Q 2	P x P	27 R—K 3	Q R—K Kt sq
12 P x P	Kt—B 5 (b)	28 R—K Kt 3	Q-Q Kt 2 (g)
13 B x Kt	P x B	29 Q—R 4	R x R (h)
14 P—B 4	P—Q Kt 4	30 Q x R ch	Q—Kt 2 (i)
15 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 2	31 Kt-B 7 ch	K—Kt sq
16 Castles KR	Castles K R	32 Kt—R 6 ch, wins (k).	

(*Comments by Reichelm in The Times, Philadelphia.*)

(a) Up to this point, the moves have constituted a standard variation of the French Defense. Black's best seventh move is Q home.

(b) B—Q 2 is perhaps better.

(c) Challenging an exchange of Queens through Q—Kt 5 was the proper course. With his next move the American champion starts his direct attack on Black's King's wing.

(d) On P—B 3 White plays P x K P.

(e) A pretty move. Black must capture, as he is under the threat of Q—Kt 3.

(f) On Q—R 5 White goes on with R—B 4.

(g) A mistake, but a pardonable one. He overlooks Pillsbury's exceedingly clever final combination.

(h) He must submit to some loss. If he now goes to K 2, Kt—Kt 6 ch follows. Black evidently thought to make himself whole by the capture.

(i) Observe the fine point. If Rook interposes then Q—B 8 ch, R in, Kt—B 7 ch, and Black's Queen is lost. Pillsbury saw it all in his mind's eye.

(k) Because on K moving Q—Q 8 ch compels Queen to interpose.

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ANDREW CARNEGIE: Fortune, three hundred millions. Age, sixty-five. Has a library of books which he has written himself. Natural father of American literature. His greatest pleasures consist in walking, playing golf, and founding libraries.

GEORGE JAY GOULD: Fortune, three hundred millions, forty-four years old and healthy as a peasant. Works when he feels like it and thinks a fortune founded on the sale of rat traps as good as any other—particularly when it amounts to three hundred millions.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN: Fortune, one hundred millions. Sixty-five years old and strong as an ox. When tired of work takes a trip around the world. Buys everything that is for sale. Is just now contemplating the purchase of the planet Mars.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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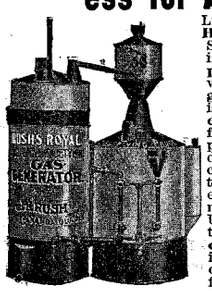

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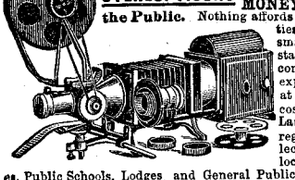

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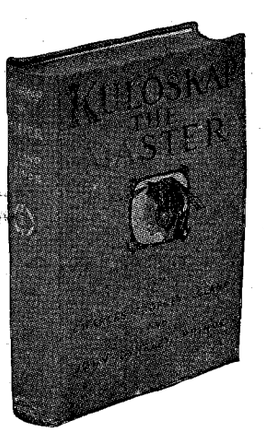

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